The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Political and Literary Gossip from the Old World.

The Present Aspect of the German Complication.

The Question of Peace or War in Europe.

Summer Amusements in the French Capital.

American Canards Circulating in Paris.

A Word to American Contributors to the Paris Exhibition.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Good News and Good Company—Return of Mr. Peabody to America—Peace Rumors and War Prospects—Italian Complications—The Eastern Question—Great Debate on the Reform Bill—The Oath's Bill.

LONDON, Saturday, April 21, 1866.

This letter leaves England with good news and in excellent company. There is a prospect, a strong hope of the preservation of peace in Germany, the panic is relieved, and this letter goes out in company with Mr. PEABODY, the American benefactor of the poor in London, who returns to America for a visit, and, if I am not mistaken, to make some beneficent disposition of a portion of his enormous wealth among his own countrymen, after which he will return to England.

Mr. PEABODY declined to dine with the Lord Mayor and his noble guests the other day, and he has also been obliged to decline the invitation of the merchants, but he accepted an invitation to meet the workingmen of London at Guildhall, and assist the Lord Mayor in the distribution of prizes at the Guildhall Industrial Exhibition. The Lord Mayor, introducing Mr. PEABODY to the assembly, said he had heard him say that "the ruling passion of his life had been that every man should go where duty called him." Then Mr. PEABODY made a speech, eloquent with his great-heartedness. He said he felt delighted at the manner in which he had been received. "On Friday or Saturday," he said, "I shall be on my way to my native land, and I shall have nothing to carry with me but what I hope will be delightful to my countrymen and delightful to me." Three cheers for Mr. PEABODY!

The rumors of peace have not come a moment too soon. The panic in the money market was sending everything to smash. LARNED's bank in Liverpool, refused accommodations in London, stopped, and there are reports of heavy failures in the cotton and iron trade. Heavy speculations have drawn things so tight that the least extra strain breaks something. But the Southern States of Germany, centering in Bavaria, have taken the side of Austria so decidedly, and the people of Prussia itself have spoken out so strongly for peace, that every one expects a change of policy, if not a change of ministry, at Berlin. Beside, opinion has tended more and more to the idea that in the event of a rupture the Emperor NAPOLEON would be on the side of Austria. Italy must wait a little longer for "beautiful Venice, bride of the sea." I think it will come; because keeping a hostile people in bondage under a military rule is not a comfortable thing for any Government, especially a liberal one. The Venetians hate the Austrians, and chafe under their enforced subjection, it is said. If this is so, it cannot continue. Means will be found to recompense Austria, and free whatever of Italy remains in bondage. New territorial arrangements are to be made in the East, and France, it is said, is to have some further territorial additions. All this, of course, may be blown to the winds—I mean respecting pacific prospects in Germany—by the King of Prussia and Count BISMARK; but the Bourse and the Stock Exchange have taken comfort, and our eyes are turned to the West rather than the East for lowering skies and storm signals.

Since writing the above, the Eastern sky is again overcast. Austria is said to have withdrawn its troops from Holstein, and its Minister from Berlin. This looks like war again. There are active preparations in Italy; and in Paris people are angry that the Emperor does not speak. When all is peace they are for non-intervention. The moment there is danger of war, they wish the Emperor to intervene and prevent it. There are very suspicious movements in Russia toward the mouth of the Danube, and Turkey has taken the alarm and is strengthening its forces. The Eastern question and conflict may open at any moment. Assuredly it is not for nothing that such enormous forces have been kept up, and such preparations made, as we have seen for two years past. The air is full of thunder.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is said to have observed, with reference to the Germans and their threats, "*Qu'ils se battent, mais il faut que la guerre soit terminée avant l'année prochaine, l'année de l'Exposition Universelle.*"—Let them fight; but they must get through before next year—the year of the Universal Exhibition.

The great debate on the Reform Bill went over to Thursday and Friday nights of this week, and will reopen on Monday night with a speech by Mr. BRIGHT. The debate was interrupted by a discussion on the malt tax, interesting only from one or two episodes.

Mr. NEATE thought that instead of reducing the revenue they ought to pay the National debt of £775,000,000. If the franchise were lowered there might be repudiation.

Mr. MILL, who appears to have "got the hang of the new school-house," and whose later speeches have attracted attention, and in one case called out warm compliments from Mr. GLADSTONE, said another reason for paying the debt was, that coal, the source of England's wealth and power, was being so rapidly exhausted that it would not last three generations, when there would not be the means of paying. He repudiated the idea that we should do nothing for posterity, because posterity had done nothing for us. Posterity had done a great deal for us. All that had been done by the founders and reformers of nations; all the great battles from Marathon and Salamis to Lipsic and Waterloo; all that the great schools of literature and philosophy had handed down to us—BACON, NEWTON, SHAKESPEARE—all these we owed to posterity. For all this we must be grateful to posterity, and so we must pay our debts and the debts of our ancestors as a partial recompense to posterity for all it has done for us from the beginning of the world up to the present time. I assure you that this is a perfectly fair rendering of the argument of this great authority, and mostly in his very words. Well did Mr. GLADSTONE say of this speech, that it was admirable and remarkable, and that its only fault was its brevity; for never, I am sure had the British House of Commons been so impressed with a feeling of gratitude to posterity as on this occasion. Do you think I am joking? Let me quote one sentence of this remarkable speech. "Owe nothing to posterity? We owe to it BACON, NEWTON, LOCKE, SHAKESPEARE, MILTON and WORDSWORTH!"

It was not for nothing that the workingmen of Westminster sent a metaphysician to Parliament. Mr. MILL has also made a striking speech on the Suffrage Bill, the only fault of which was that its arguments told against his own party; but that is a misfortune not peculiar to Mr. MILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE was not ready to give up his tax on malt, though he has a reasonable faith in the merits of good beer. He said:

"We hear gentlemen sometimes rise almost into enthusiasm upon the virtues of beer. I am not here to depreciate it. I never have adopted that tone with respect to the comforts or the luxuries—call them what you like, but if it were our own case I think we should say for ourselves that they were necessaries—of the other classes of the community. But honorable gentlemen are sometimes not satisfied with placing upon the humble ground of almost physical necessity the indulgence or the use of these commodities, but beer is held up by them as if it were positively an evangelising power. If, they say, you will only take away the malt duty, beer will be both cheap and perfectly free from adulteration; and it will regenerate the community. I am not here to denounce the use of beer as a vicious indulgence. It may undoubtedly become so, but it is not to be so regarded in general. Still, it is pressing the claims of that excellent commodity a great deal too far when it is put forward as one of the great instruments and missionaries of civilization. There is a great deal of alcohol in beer. Look at how the alcohol in beer is treated as compared with the alcohol in spirits. By much the greater part of the alcohol which is drunk in this country is in beer. In beer not less than 60,000,000 gallons, not of pure alcohol, but of proof spirits, are consumed; while in what we call spirit the quantity of alcohol consumed is about 26 or 28 millions of gallons of proof spirit. [Now, the 60,000,000 gallons consumed in beer pay to the revenue, £4,500,000; and the 26 or 28 millions of gallons in spirits pay to the revenue about £14,000,000."

I give the figures in this little burst of Exchequer eloquence for the benefit of the Committee of Ways and Means on your side of the Atlantic.

The debate on the Reform Bill resolution has had some interesting features. It is pretty well settled that by a strong pressure the bill will pass to a second reading, but that is as far as any one can follow it. The threat of a resignation of the Cabinet or a dissolution of the House has great terrors. It is a new House. Most of the members have paid heavily for their seats, and do not want to pay over again, with some risk of losing. So the Government can compel many unwilling votes. For the bill, Mr. LAYARD, the Member for Ninevah, made a violent speech, and Mr. HUGHES, from the workingmen, a damaging one, since he brought forward the great combinations and enormous power of the trade unions, exerted for their own special advantage. He talked of workmen's dwellings, adulteration in food, necrosis of the jaw in match factories, regulation of wages, &c., things which, according to British ideas, are quite out of the sphere of governmental regulation. He wished to have workingmen in the House, who could fairly represent their peculiar theories of government and political economy, which are not at all those of the upper and middle classes.

Mr. LAYARD based his argument on the safety of the sufferer, on the fact that for half a century England had been growing conservative. The charter was no longer heard of, and nobody now proposed universal suffrage, and the overthrow of the throne, church and peerage. But this is not quite true. All the great reform societies are disgusted with the present bill, and accept it only as an installment of what they mean to have—household, and then manhood suffrage. When that comes, will they pay off the national debt from a sentiment of gratitude, or a sense of obligation to posterity? If Mr. MILL retains his present influence, of course they will.

Mr. W. E. FOSTER made the most earnest and effective speech of the week for the bill, but its strong point was a threat.

"If the present offer were declined," he said, "the House would in future have to deal, not with the friends of non-electors, but with the non-electors themselves, who would take the matter into their own hands. They were every day increasing in power, property and knowledge; trade was concentrating more and more. They had greater opportunities than ever of obtaining political information; the advance of civilization gave them increased facilities of communication, so that they could organize themselves without being concentrated in masses; and if this settlement of the question were refused, they would lose faith in Parliament, and would take the matter up for themselves. His right honorable friend had stated that the *onus probandi* rested with those who kept out the workingmen from the advantages of the Constitution; but it would be found that this argument, when taken in hand by the non-electors, would be much more difficult to deal with. It would then be necessary to prove to those who were asking for a vote, not how they could be admitted, or who were to be admitted, but who ought to be excluded. The question would be turned; and instead of it being, "To whom will you give the boon?" it will be, "From whom will you keep this right?"

In the opposition, Mr. HARDY quoted LOUIS BLANC, who, in his recently published letters from England, says:

"The country, once on the incline of gradual extension of the suffrage, will soon have descended that incline to the end—that is to say, to universal suffrage. That is what those who hold to the past thoroughly understand, and what alarms them. It is certain that universal suffrage in England would displace so much more surely and earnestly the present power as it would introduce into the political arena a class which, independently of the strength resulting from numbers, would bring to it that of a ready-made organization. The Trades Unions have given the working-class such habits of discipline that it could, in given circumstances, move as one man, and one may conceive that the partisans of things as they are grow pale at the notion of an election conducted like a strike."

And then he gave an extract from a speech in the Reform League, by Prof. BEASLEY, who said:

"I attribute, said he, the revival of the Reform agitation to the results of the American war. Republicanism is now looking up in the world, and the question, before long, will be not whether we shall reform our institutions, but whether we shall recast them."

This word "recast" was considered treasonable, but the Professor has not been prosecuted.

But the great speakers are coming. Next week we shall have Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. ROEBUCK, and a closing speech, perhaps, from Mr. GLADSTONE, and the division must take place on Friday night, in time for my next letter.

I may observe that the only American newspaper quoted in this debate by different speakers was the New-York TIMES, and always in terms of distinguished consideration.

The Lords have debated the Catholic Oaths' Bill and Lord DERBY has accepted the new oath which puts Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and Nothingarians on the same footing of simple loyalty to Queen VICTORIA and the Protestant succession. Until 1829 it was the law of England "that no member shall vote or sit in either House till he hath, in the presence of the House, taken the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and subscribed and repeated the declaration against transubstantiation and invocation of saints and the sacrifice of the Mass," while Jews and infidels were required to swear on "their true faith as Christians." All this is now swept away, and a member of Parliament may now invoke the the saints through the entire calendar, and believe in everything, anything, or nothing.

The Ritualist conflict which broke out so violently in Dublin has been brought to an end by the discovery of a statute which enables magistrates to punish brawlers in churches by a fine of £5 or two months imprisonment, and the police have been instructed to arrest offenders; so the Low Churchmen content themselves with obstreperously reading the responses which are sung by the choir. So that they are not "said or sung" like the story of John Gilpin, but said *and* sung. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Renan's Book on the Apostles—Extract from the Author's Introduction—Barnum's Work on Humbug—Visit of M. de Montalembert to the United States.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

The second book of M. RENAN in the series of works on the History of the Origins of Christianity, and entitled *The Apostles*, is just out, and will reach as large and perhaps a larger sale than its predecessor, the *Life of Jesus*. It is regarded as superior to the first work in being the history of a belief, rather than a biography; and it will not perhaps excite the same amount of hostility from the Christian world. The introduction to *The Apostles* opens as follows:

"The first book in our *History of the Origin of Christianity* brought events down to the death and burial of Jesus. We must now take the chain of events at the point where we left it, that is to say, at the Saturday, 4th of April, A. D. 33. Our history will remain yet for some time a sort of continuation of the life of Jesus. After the months of joyous intoxication, during which the great founder laid the bases of a new order of things for humanity, the years that followed were the most decisive in the history of the world. It is still Jesus, who, by means of the sacred fire he had instilled into the bosoms of a few friends, who creates institutions of the highest originality, who stirs up and transforms the minds of those about him, and who imprints upon everything his divine seal. We have to show how, under this always acting and victorious influence of death, was established a faith in a resurrection, in the influence of the Holy Spirit, in the gift of languages and in the power of the Church. We will show the organization of the Church of Jerusalem, its first trials and first conquests, the most remote missions which grew out of it. We will follow Christianity in its rapid progress through Syria as far as Antioch, where was formed a second capital, more important in a certain sense than Jerusalem, and destined to supplant it. In this new centre, where converted Pagans formed the majority, we will see Christianity separate itself definitively from Judaism and receive a name; we will see especially the birth of the great idea of distant missions, destined to carry the name of Jesus into the world of Gentiles. We will stop at the solemn moment when Paul, Barnabas and Mark leave for the execution of this grand project. At this point we will interrupt our recital and consider for a moment the people whom our bold missionaries are undertaking to convert. We will try to render an account of the intellectual, political, moral, religious and social state of the Roman Empire toward the year 45, which was the probable date of the departure of St. Paul on his first mission. Such is the subject of this second book, which we entitle *The Apostles*, because it gives a history of a period of common action, during which the little family erected by Jesus marches in concert, and is grouped morally around a single point, Jerusalem. Our next book, the third, will bring us out of this cenacle, and will show us almost alone on the stage the man who represents better than any other the traveling and conquering christianity—St. Paul. Notwithstanding he has given himself from a certain period the title of Apostle, Paul was not an apostle in the same sense as the twelve; he was a laborer of the second hour and almost an intruder. The state in which the historical documents have come to us create for us a sort of illusion. As we know infinitely more about Paul than about the twelve, as we have his authentic writings and original memoirs of great precision on some of the epochs of his life, we give to him an importance of the first order, almost superior to that of Jesus. But this is an error. Paul was a very great man, and he played, in the foundation of Christianity, a considerable *rôle*. But he must not be compared neither to Jesus nor even to the disciples of Jesus. Paul never saw Jesus; he never tasted the ambrosia of the Galilean preaching. But the most insignificant man who had had his part in the celestial manna, was, by that fact alone, superior to the one who had only had an *arrière-goût*. Nothing is more false than that the opinion, which is now so much the mode, that Paul was the founder of Christianity. The real founder of Christianity was Jesus. The first places after him are to be reserved for those great and obscure companions of Jesus, for those ardent and faithful friends who believed in him in spite of death. Paul was, in the first century, in some sort an isolated phenomenon. He did not leave an organized school. He left, on the contrary, ardent adversaries, who tried after his death to banish him from the Church, and to put him on the same level as Simon the Magician. They took from him what we regard as his proper work—the conversion of the Gentiles. The Church of Corinth, which he had founded alone, pretended to owe its origin to him and to St. Peter. In the second century Paphia and St. Justinus do not pronounce his name. Later on, when oral tradition was no longer of any value, when the Scripture took the place of everything, Paul took in Christian theology a capital place. Paul, in effect, has a theology. Peter and Mary Magdalen had none. Paul left many writings; the writings of the other Apostles cannot be compared to his, neither in importance nor in authenticity."

Dr. J. MARION SIMS, formerly Chief-Surgeon of the Woman's Hospital at New-York, has lately published at London a scientific work entitled *Uterine Surgery*, which has reached a large sale and gained for the author many honors and a high position abroad in the scientific world. The book is to be republished soon in France, and has already produced here and in England a considerable sensation, on account of the many original and altogether unknown observations on the class of diseases of which it treats. Dr. SIMS returns to New-York in the Autumn of this year, for a time at least.

A romance in three volumes, by Mrs. GREENOUGH, of Boston, entitled *Treason at Home*, and published by NEWBY, of London, is also realizing a large sale.

The late work of Mr. P. T. BARNUM on the World's Humbugs, has just appeared in a handsome form from the French press, under the title of *Les Blagues de l'Univers*, and is having a success perhaps its author never anticipated.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT is preparing for a voyage to the United States. The sympathy of M. DE MONTALEMBERT for the United States is well known, and we believe that he is one of the men to whom the people ought to show all the politeness in their power. He is a liberal Monarchist and a bigoted Catholic; but he is a close observer and an honest man, and the criticisms and opinions he publishes will have great weight in Europe. MALAKOFF.

Summer Amusements in Paris—The Barnum of the French Capital—Racing Fever—A Novel Match—American Canards in Paris Newspapers—Julius Mires.

PARIS, Friday, April 20, 1866.

Fine Spring weather is upon us, and in Paris fine weather means crowded thoroughfares, deserted *salons* and theatres, open air enjoyments, throngs of strangers from all parts of the world, and the opening of what is termed here *la belle saison*. The Parisians are perhaps seen to best advantage out of doors, for out of doors they are undoubtedly happiest. Instead of the quiet seclusion of the family circle, so dear to the English and American heart, they love the noise and excitement of the street, taking even their meals on the public promenades, or under the trees of the restaurant gardens, seeing and being seen. Summer amusements are abundantly supported in Paris, provided they are given in the open air. The *café* concerts of the faubourgs, where the famous THERESA and her compeers flourish during the Winter, are transferred to the cool shade of the Champs Elysees, which splendid promenade is now about entering upon its annual season of light and gayety. In a few days hence, the popular evening instrumental concerts, given within the inclosure behind the Exhibition Palace of the Champs Elysees, will be opened to the fashionable public; and the Jardin Mabille—a name familiar to every masculine American, at least, who has ever visited Paris in the Summer—will be again in full blast, after six months of desertion, with its fragrant parterres of flowers, its well-trained orchestra, and its troops of bizarre dancers, whose antics may well indeed amaze the outside barbarians attracted thither night after night to witness them, as if never fatigued with the unvarying spectacle.

Then there is the Hippodrome, whose manager, M. ARNAULT, is a sort of a Barnum, in his way, though by no means to be compared in ingenuity or fertility to the great American showman. Some people imagine that a hippodrome is a grandiloquent name for a circus, and that the object of the arena is to give the public an idea of an equestrian display. M. ARNAULT goes a step further, and proclaims that the purpose of his establishment is to combine amusement and instruction, or, in other terms, that the Hippodrome means to share the task of educating the masses, in common with "Timothy Trimm," the inexhaustible writer of the *Petit Journal*, who emits a new and valuable piece of information three hundred and sixty-five times in every ordinary year, and three hundred and sixty-six in leap-year. The proprietor of the Hippodrome, in pursuit of his pet idea of instructing the people, is even rather in advance of most expounders of natural science, for last Summer he got up a very edifying series of bull-fights, with no other bovine material than a few Brittany cows, and invented a life-like polar bear, with nothing but a circus clown and a couple of sheepskins. This year he announces the preparation of a magnificent spectacle, to be produced under the title of the "Field of the cloth of Gold," thus turning his educational labors to a course of national history. It is a pity Mr. BARNUM did not know M. ARNAULT before giving to the world his work on Humbugs, recently translated and published here, under the title of *Les Blagues de l'Univers*, and in which the director of the Hippodrome was certainly entitled to an honorable mention, in company with MANGIN, the eminent pencil peddler.

The racing fever has broken out in Paris this Spring with more violence than ever. The succession of turf victories won by the famous *Gladiateur*, commencing with last year's Derby in England, soon after followed by the Grand Prix de Paris, and since continued on every occasion when this truly wonderful horse has been a competitor, has given an immense impetus to the sporting passion. Horse-racing was founded in France some thirty years ago by Lord SEYMOUR, and, until the last decade, was confined to the Jockey Club; but now it is the favorite amusement of the entire population. The entrance fee to the course of the Bois de Boulogne is one franc, and last Sunday the receipts were sixty thousand francs, of which only a comparatively small portion was derived from the higher prices of admission to the tribunes. *Gladiateur*, as usual, carried off the principal purse, and his victory was boisterously greeted by thirty thousand voices, men, women and children pressing around the favorite as he was led in after the race, struggling to obtain a good view of him, or even to touch him. Songs have been written about him, his name is mentioned in half a dozen popular plays, and his triumphs in England are called "the revenge of Waterloo." On this occasion I saw many of our countrymen and fair countrywomen on the course, evidently enjoying the sport, and troubled with no compunctions of conscience whatever. One lady said to me, in an apologetic tone, "Of course, if I were at home, I wouldn't think of going to the races on Sunday; but here everybody does it, so I suppose there isn't much harm in it, after all!"

A French workman has just completed, for the Duke of WELLINGTON, a watch of novel and peculiar construction, the idea of which was conceived by the Duke himself, who is well known to be of an impatient temper, and cannot pass half an hour in any one's society, without feeling an irresistible inclination to look at his watch. Now, it is exceedingly impolite, particularly in England, to draw forth a watch in the presence of ladies, and the Duke has hit upon an ingenious plan to ascertain the hour without any one present being the wiser for it. The watch manufactured for him is a silent repeater. It is provided with a spring, upon touching which a small hammer issues from the case and strikes the hour in the palm of the person's hand who holds it. The Duke will merely need to slip his hand carelessly into his pocket, touch the spring, and he is immediately informed of the time of day. The only difficulty will be that all the papers will publish a description of the trinket, and the Duke find it somewhat embarrassing to put his hand in his pocket without having his secret discovered.

There recently died at Versailles, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew her, a lady whose family once enjoyed considerable celebrity in France. Her name was Mme. FABRE D'EGLANTINE, widow of a well-known marine engineer. She was the daughter of a member of the French Convention, who was guillotined April 5, 1794, in company with DANTON, CAMILLE DESMOULINS, and other victims.

One of our *chroniqueurs* gives an account of a recent European tour made by him, during which he inquired for various articles of high reputation in Paris, and supposed to be exotic. At Milan, he tried at several restaurants to obtain a famous dish, known under the name of *côtelettes à la milanaise*, but the waiters shook their heads and plead ignorance. At St. Petersburg he attempted to buy some articles of Russia leather, but signally failed. At Stockholm, the glove-makers could not supply him with *gants de Suède*, (Swedish kid,) and at Seville he endeavored to purchase a genuine Spanish fan, but finding the specimens shown him rather familiar in form, he asked the shop-girl if she had no other sort, to which she replied: "Oh, Sir, these are the newest and most fashionable; we have just received them from Paris!" Hereupon our traveler returned home, intensely disgusted with his journey—which was, of course, imaginary, but not a bad satire, for all that.

Whenever the Parisians perpetrate a story hard to swallow, they find it very convenient to saddle it upon the Americans. It is only a few days since all the papers copied from each other "an 'orrible tale" about a female doctor in New-York, who was blindfolded and led to a sumptuous mansion in the Fifth-avenue, where she assisted at the birth of a child, and was then ordered, under pain of death, to throw the new-born babe into a blazing fire. The latest *canards*, however, are not quite so tragic. One of them is founded upon the American custom of wearing paper collars, and is to the effect that not satisfied with discarding linen around their throats, the inhabitants of the Great Republic now wear paper shirts and stockings, to the intense disgust of the washerwomen. As for the paper collars they have been superseded by steel, but the inventor of this last innovation, in stooping to enter a Broadway stage, cut his throat from ear to ear, and is not expected to recover! Again, we are given a description of an invention whose object is to indicate the exact amount of attention paid to an orator by a legislative or other assembly. This wonderful Yankee machine is so constructed that it immediately stops a speaker, the moment he commences to tire his hearers. If it also possesses the faculty of preventing political editors from inflicting long daily diatribes upon a suffering public, an excellant market for a large assortment of these apparatuses (or apparats) might be found in France.

The name of M. JULES MIRES may not be unknown to many readers of the TIMES. Some four or five years ago, this gentlemen was at the very pinnacle of fortune, wielding many millions, and controlling the columns of three influential Paris journals, of which he was principal proprietor. All at once, one of his enemies accused MIRES of improperly using the funds placed in his care by depositors. He was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment. His son-in-law, the Prince DE POLIGNAC, a member of an old and aristocratic family, died of shame and mortification. MIRES' immense fortune was all confiscated, or so depreciated as not to cover his liabilities. The man himself, endowed with indomitable energy, never once lost courage. From the sentence of the criminal tribunal he appealed to a higher court, obtained a new trial, and was acquitted, after eighteen months of struggles against his enemies. This happened three years ago. Ever since he has been fighting to obtain possession of the affairs founded by him, but taken out of his hands after his first conviction. In this, too, he has at last succeeded, and fortune smiles once more upon the man who has displayed such untiring perseverance and inflexible determination. *Now*, his former troops of adulators, who only yesterday turned their backs upon him, are again at his feet. The stock of the Railway Bank, founded by MIRES, and which had gone down on the Bourse to a mere nominal figure, has suddenly sprung back to nearly its former quotations, and it is to-day announced that the man who was supposed to be irremediably ruined has become principal owner, and consequently business manager of the *Presse*, one of the most valuable and influential of the Paris daily journals. MIRES deserves great credit for overcoming, as he has, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, the great difficulties by which he was surrounded, and one very strong as well as significant point in his favor is that some three thousand persons, interested in the various enterprises in which he was engaged when his misfortunes came upon him, cling to and support him unanimously.

M. DE BISMARCK, the "Russian Cavour" as he is called by his admirers, is perhaps even more than M. MIRES the subject of Parisian gossip. Every day the papers have something to say about him, *pro* or *con*. One of our journals recently published a clever satirical song, in which the German statesman is handled without gloves. Some kind friend sent M. DE BISMARCK a copy of the paper containing the verses, which elicited a hearty laugh and the remark: "In France everything is said to end in a song, we shall see if it is so also in Germany." RALPH EASEL.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Suggestions from Commissioner Beckwith Respecting Applications for Appointment as Assistant or Honorary Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

On the 31st of March M. BECKWITH wrote to the Secretary of State as follows:

"Each National Exhibition must evidently be formed in the country where it belongs, and upon plans emanating from the Imperial Commission.

A general commission for this purpose is delegated to the Imperial Commission, to follow up their plans, develop his own in that conformity, and supply them, together with the requisite information, to his associate Commissioners for execution.

To facilitate the labor the Imperial Commission limits its intercourse to the Commissioner thus delegated from each country, which concentrates responsibility, simplifies work and saves time.

It devolves, also, upon the General Commission to provide for the reception of the products, and placing of them in the exhibition when they arrive. This preparatory work requires the services of an architect, laborers, clerks and servants, who work their regular hours, follow their instructions and receive their wages.

Assistant Commissioners will not undertake this subordinate labor, nor are they likely to be suitable for it if they would. There is, therefore, nothing to be done in Paris, nor will there be for near twelve months, or at least, nine mouths, in which the General Commission could derive any aid from Assistant Commissioners.

The field of labor for Assistant Commissioners is at home. To form a collection and proper selection of the products of the United States, and arrange all the details necessary to their exhibition, and in a short time, requires industry, zeal, knowledge, and the cooperation of many persons.

The success of the exhibition depends on efficiency and competency in this Department, and it is not encouraging that there is no pressure of volunteers in all quarters for this necessary work.

A certain quantity of products are readily presented, but they do not complete the groups and classes; many deficiencies remain, and filling them up is the proper work of Assistant Commissioners.

This is the method universally adopted, and the only obvious method of perfecting a national exhibition in a brief space of time.

Up to this date, so far as I am informed, none of the peculiar and unique exhibitions called for (such as the District School, &c., &c.,) have been undertaken. These special exhibits would add utility and great eclat to our exhibition, and could be readily organised and perfected by the aid of zealous and generous persons.

Mr. DERBY would be encouraged, and my confidence greatly increased, by having offers of assistance in forming special exhibits in perfecting groups and classes. There is employment for many Assistant Commissioners in this, and great need of them, and there is no other department in which they can now be of use. The body of Commissioners connected with the exhibition when it presents itself to the world and challenges examination and study, should include especially those who formed it, and they should be present to receive the credit or the criticisms which the public will surely bestow upon their work.

The exhibition once formed and placed, a number of common laborers and attendants and certain police regulations will be required, in regard to which I had the honor to address you on the 30th of January last. For the rest, with the aid of the exhibitors who may be present with their products, the work will display itself. But with the opening will commence the serious and important researches of the Scientific Commission, for which provision, I trust, will be made, and without which the best half of the enterprise will not be accomplished. The work of the international juries will also commence at the same time, but it will not be of long duration. It is the intention of the Imperial Commission that the jury services shall be completed in the first three months, and that the distribution of prizes and awards shall be made by the 15th of July. This will give to the successful competitors three and a half months for the exposition of their prize products, together with the awards, and to the public the opportunity of appreciating those products and the justice of the awards.

In view of the receipts of assistants, and of diligence in perfecting the Exhibition, I recommend the acceptance of the services of all persons who are willing and competent to render aid, provided that that service be rendered where alone they can be made useful at present, which is in the United States; and, in this view, I have been unable to encourage the application of several gentlemen on this side, who are desirous of being connected with the Exhibition, and are willing to render assistance here, but whose zeal is not strong enough to take them to the field where alone they could do any good.

It is evident, I think, that a number of Assistant Commissioners on this side unemployed for the next twelve months, because there is nothing for them to do, while they are needed elsewhere, would convey the impression generally of a misunderstanding or misapprehension of the enterprise, which could add nothing to the consideration due to a national work, and to the labors of all who are actively occupied with it.

But I may observe without impropriety, I trust, that it is usual to make a number of appointments which are purely honorary, and that they are made from among those who are distinguished for their great knowledge, their achievements, their public reputation, their national fame, their rank or some quality which may confer dignity and deserve new distinction, and that these personages eagerly embrace the opportunity thus presented to connect themselves with the great industrial and civilizing movements of the age.

At a later period our exhibition, I trust, will acquire proportions and a degree of perfection and importance which will render it, in the opinion of the Government, a suitable and proper occasion for such appointments, and I regret that I cannot add, I think it has already arrived at that point.

THE MERCER EXPEDITION.

Rio Janeiro—How the City Strikes a Stranger—Some of the Chief Objects of Interest—The Voyage Through the Straits of Magellan—Capture of the Continental by a Spanish Man-of-War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP CONTINENTAL, March 5, 1866.

We arrived off Rio Janeiro Feb. 10, 1866. The approach to the harbor is beautiful beyond description. On your right rises the Serre dos Orgaos range. There is nothing wild or grand in the scenery of these mountains, but they have a real dreamy, home-like look; and the sea-worn traveler, whose eyes for many long and weary days have looked out upon an unbroken waste of waters, as he gazes upon them experiences a feeling of relief and repose; and he feels, indeed, that he is approaching a haven of rest. On the left are several rocky isles rising abruptly out of the sea. How came they there, out in the wide ocean all alone, with no companion to bear them company? Perhaps they are the sons of the old man of the mountain, and were sent by him to act as sentinels over the entrance to the harbor. But who is this old man of the mountain? Turn your eye to the left, and you will see him stretched out upon his mountain bed in majestic repose, his strongly-marked features sharply delineated against the sky. Seldom have we seen such a singular phenomenon in nature, and it seems as if a sculptor's hand had been at work chiseling out those features.

Right at his feet, and at the entrance of the harbor loom up the steep sides of the Sugar-Loaf Mountain. He looks like a sharp old fellow, and no doubt keeps vigilant watch over the entrance, to see that no unwelcome intruder gains admittance. Upon these hills and mountains, fortifications of the most formidable character could be erected, such as would defy all the Powers of the earth, except the United States. All the defence that Rio can boast of for the present is a miserable little fort which a Yankee gunboat could batter down in an hour. We soon reached our anchorage inside the harbor, about half a mile from the town. What a beautiful picture is here spread out before us! Turn your eye in what direction you will, you discover something beautiful to admire. Mountains and high ranges of hills encircle the harbor, giving it the appearance of a mountain lake. It extends some thirty miles inland, and is completely studded with islands. The shore is one glittering beach, sometimes standing out in bold relief and then retreating into the green recesses of deep ravines, overhung by stupendous cliffs, which cast their dark shadows on the waters below. No idea of the town can be had from the harbor, and it has more the appearance of a small straggling village than a large city of 400,000 inhabitants. South of the city are situated the residences of some of the more wealthy citizens. Many of them are built after the style of the old Spanish castles, and being situated among these hills and mountains, they make a picturesque and romantic appearance. Early Monday morning we went on shore with Capt. WINSER, and made our way to the commission house of THOS. B. BALDWIN & CO. Their house is the favorite resort of Americans coming to this port, and we had the pleasure of meeting a large number of officers from the United States steamers *Shamokin* and *Onward*, and also several Captains from American merchantmen lying in port. Both Capt. BALDWIN and his partner, Capt. WALKER, gave us a very cordial reception, and in some of our rambles about the city, Capt. BALDWIN acted as our pilot, and we are indebted to him for a large amount of valuable information.

Rio de Janeiro is built after the style of old Spanish towns, and is as antiquated and old fashioned as the most dilapidated old fogy could desire. The streets are narrow, crooked and dirty, and are built without the slightest regard to taste or comfort. One of the worst features of the city is the great swarms of negroes which meet you wherever you go. Most of those that you meet in the street are of the very lowest order. As a general thing the men wear only a light pair of pants fastened round the waist with a leather strap. They wear nothing more, not even a shirt to their back or a cap to cover their woolly pates, and they present a most forlorn appearance. Slavery in Brazil has some redeeming qualities. Her slave code is very liberal, and allows the slave, no matter where he came from, or however menial his former position, every opportunity to better his condition. If he has any ambition he can by industry and frugality rise to the very highest position in the gift of the Government, and he has only to become rich to become connected by marriage with the most influential families in the empire. During our rambles we saw large numbers of negroes carrying heavy burdens on their heads, and learned that most of the cartage was done in this way. It is surprising the amount these negroes will carry on their heads. They have a novel way here of obtaining pure milk. Instead of the old-fashioned milk-carts, they drive the cows round from door to door, milking the quantity called for in a little tin can.

The Exchange is a large room, plainly furnished with long tables. At these were seated men of all nations, earnestly engaged in discussing the state of the money market. The brokers' offices are little stalls, each containing a desk. These stalls were divided off from the main room by a high iron railing. Every merchant doing business in the city is required to be a member of the Board, and is expected to be on 'Change at least one hour in the day.

The Custom-house is a place of much interest, and well worth a visit. In the selection of officers and clerks no attention is paid to color, and the black man, if he has money and influence, can obtain as high a position as his white brother. During our visit a young, fine-looking mulatto entered the room. As soon as his presence became known, all the clerks rose and saluting him, remained standing until the salute was returned—a custom utterly unknown in [illegible]. He occupied a high position in the Custom-house, and was connected by marriage with one of the most influential families in the Empire.

The palace is a low, heavy-looking building with balustraded windows and stuccoed walls, and is utterly devoid of architectural beauty. It has more the appearance of a factory boarding-house than the residence of an Emperor. The palace, together with the chapel where the royal family worship, occupy two sides of a square, and are so arranged that the family can pass from one to the other without being seen by the public.

The aqueduct is the finest piece of work in the city. It was built under the supervision of "*Vasconcellos*," and is in imitation of the Alcantra Aqueduct at Lisbon. It is carried to the city on arches which sweep high over the houses. The aqueduct is supplied with water from the top of the Corcovada Mountain. There, artificial lakes have been constructed in the midst of a dense forest of trees, which covers the summit. These trees cool the atmosphere, thereby condensing the vapor, which falls in showers into the lakes. Rio is thus supplied with cool, fresh water, which she could not obtain in any other way.

The Botanical Garden is a most delightful retreat from the heat and dust of the city, and large parties of gentlemen resort here with their families every evening. Every large city ought to have such a park, where the people could go, and, amid the trees and flowers, find that repose and quiet which every mind harassed by the daily duties of business life so much needs. The scenery here is as wild and romantic as the most enthusiastic lover of nature could desire. In front of the garden you have a splendid view of the ocean, while right back of it rise the lofty sides of the Corcovada. It occupies an area of almost fifty acres, and is intersected with winding walks which are overhung with different varieties of trees, among which we noticed the crotem, plantain, mango, and orange. There are large numbers of plats scattered over the garden, filled with the most beautiful shrubs and flowers. There are also large numbers of beautiful little groves with comfortable seats, where, when tired with walking, you can rest to your heart's content. We were highly delighted with our visit, and in consideration of their beautiful garden, forgive them for the balance of their shortcomings.

One of the most curious objects of interest in the city is the public washtub. This is a large fountain, standing in the centre of a large square, from which gentle showers are thrown into a large basin, which completely encircles it. Here all the poor classes can come and do all their washing. The square is completely covered with grass, and is as soft as a velvet carpet. When we entered the square, two or three hundred people were engaged in washing their clothes, and to us it was a curious and novel sight. Often some of the most ludicrous sights will occur. These people seem to take the greatest delight in playing tricks on each other, but as all parties seem to enjoy the sport, no ill feeling is created. We happened to be a witness to one: a poor negro woman was busily engaged over the basin, when a smart-looking darkey, with a merry twinkle in his eye, came up behind, and seizing her by the feet, plunged her head foremost into the foaming suds. At this mishap there was a general shout, in which the unfortunate victim joined.

The Museum contains some beautiful specimens of Brazilian birds. There are also some very choice specimens of minerals from the mines. But the variety is not large, and we are afraid that it will not increase much, as the people seem to show the same lack of enterprise in the cultivation of the fine arts as they do in the architectural construction of their buildings.

We entered the Straits of Magellan early in the morning of March 2. There was a strong head wind blowing at the time, and the air was cold and chilly. Nothing was to be seen but a low, barren coast, looking bleak and dreary, stretching away to the right. The whole country has a cheerless and most uninviting look until we reach Sandy Point, which is one hundred and twenty miles from the mouth of the Straits. The Chilian Government claim the possession of this portion of Patagonia, and have established a small military post at this point, and at present hold undisputed sway over the Straits.

We came to anchor early in the afternoon, and soon after a boat with the Chilian flag flying at its stern, was seen coming off from the shore. Opera glasses were at once in requisition, and we soon discovered that it contained an officer in full dress. It proved to be MAXIMIANO BERMUDO, the present Governor of the post. He was soon on board, and received from Capt. WINSER the attentions due to an officer of his rank. After remaining an hour on the ship, he returned to the shore, accompanied by some of the ladies and gentlemen. They were taken up to the Governor's residence and passed a pleasant hour in the reception room, which was furnished in an elegant and tasteful manner. On the walls we noticed some very fine engravings of GRANT, DUPONT and PORTER. He seemed to be greatly interested in the great struggle which has been going on in the United States between Freedom and Slavery, and showed by his conversation that all his sympathies were with the North. Connected with the Governor's residence is a nice little garden, full of vegetables and flowers. The ladies were allowed to pick as many flowers as they chose.

Although this post has been in existence for nearly sixteen years, very little has been done in the way of improvement; and nature is here seen in her wildest state. On each side, and running far inland, are dense forests. Forty miles from the coast, looming high among the clouds, are a high range of mountains. The scenery is grand and gloomy in its character, and while it may excite your admiration, you can never fall in love with it. It stands out before you like a cold proud beauty, whom you can worship, but who utterly fails to excite the softer feelings of your nature. The afternoon of the 3d found us safely anchored at Port Gallant, and soon a party of gentlemen went on shore (the ladies not being a privileged class were obliged to remain on board.) On a little island we found a little cross, with the names of different vessels which have stopped here. Underneath them all we wrote the name of the *Continental*, stating that she was taking out 100 ladies to cheer the hearts of the old bachelors of Washington Territory. Two of the gentlemen ascended one of the mountains in the vicinity, and discovered some very fine specimens of quartz. There was every indication that these mountains contained large quantities of gold. One gentleman, who has spent fifteen years among the mines of California, stated that wherever that quality of quartz existed, gold was sure to be found.

Port Turner, our next stopping place, is 100 miles from Port Gallant. The scenery is of the same grand and gloomy character that greeted us at Sandy Point. A boat of ladies and gentlemen went on shore, and while the ladies strolled about the beach, gathering moss and shells, in company with Capt. WINSER, we made our way up the sides of the mountain to a large piece of granite which grew perpendicularly out of its side, and discovered the following inscription written upon it:

"H. B. M. Ship Salamander, Feb. 13, 1843."

The hulk of a ship, worn and weather-beaten, lay upon the beach, whether it was all that remained of the *Salamander* could only be conjectured.

Glazier Bay, our next way-mark, presents a romantic appearance. The land shoots in from the Straits for about a quarter of a mile, at the end of which is a deep gorge completely filled with ice and snow. It is so completely overshadowed by mountains which rise 13,000 feet high, that the sun never reaches it, and all the water which runs down from the mountain-side freezes there at once. We have nothing to say in favor of Puerto Bueno; we did not reach there till late in the evening, and being completely shut in by the steep mountain walls, we could see nothing but the dark shadows of their cold, black sides upon the water. With an Indian ugh! of disgust, I turned in and did not get up the next morning till Puerto Bueno was far in the rear.

Eden Harbor, our last stopping place, is 255 miles from Port Turner, and in comparison with the former stopping places is a perfect garden of Eden. The sun was shining brightly and the air was as soft and balmy as in June. The harbor was alive with side-wheel ducks. This variety of bird is only found in Patagonia. Some writers entertain the idea that they utterly discard their wings for flying or use their feet for paddles. We watched them very attentively to see whether the theory would prove correct. They seemed to use their wings as wheels, rushing along at a great speed through the water, leaving behind them wakes precisely like those of a side-wheel steamer. When thoroughly frightened they struggle violently for a moment as if it required a great effort to get their wings out of the water, and then rise and fly for some distance. Some of the gentlemen secured a boat, and taking a party of ladies, started for the shore. After sailing for a short distance we entered a lovely little cove that seemed to be entirely shut out from the outward world. The water was clear as crystal, and as we looked down its bed, completely covered with shining pebbles, we could see fishes of all kinds and varieties swimming about. At the end of the cove we found a nice landing place, and the ladies were soon running about gathering evergreens and flowers. After dark the gentlemen built a large fire, and all the party gathered round it and had a nice time, laughing, singing and cracking jokes.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 7.

This is the last day that we shall spend in the Straits, and before night we shall be out upon the broad Pacific. This is the most beautiful morning that we have experienced since coming to Patagonia. On the Patagonia shore rises Mount Borney, 5,380 feet, its snow clad summit towering high above the light fleecy clouds which are playing round her sides. On the same shore a soft, light mist hangs over the water, and the reflection of the sun upon it, gives it the appearance of an April shower, while upon the opposite shore, far up upon the hills, the sunlight is playing clear and cold, reminding one of a New-England Autumn. Smith's and Sarmiento Channels are the most interesting portions of Patagonia. The length of these two channels is 126 miles, and we have a constant succession of the wildest and most picturesque scenery. Nowhere else except among the Alps, can anything be found to compare with it. Little islands covered with moss, evergreens and flowers, dot the water in all directions. High mountain headlands, whose steep walled sides come almost down to the water's edge, are constantly coming into view, while a succession of little bays are often seen, looking like havens of rest, so peaceful and so quiet. Often it seems as if some mighty earthquake had rent these mountains of rock asunder, leaving between them a deep ravine, through whose dark bed is heard the rushing waters of some mountain cataract, and large gorges filled with immense glaciers, while in the background rises far above the clouds the snow-capped mountains. Here one can study nature in all her sublimity and grandeur, but who can picture out the scene, so as to kindle in the minds of those who read, the same enthusiasm that inspires the minds of those who see. After leaving Sarmiento Channel the scenery is very beautiful, but its extreme sameness is very wearisome. It is a succession of large basins, completely shut in by high mountains of rock.

THURSDAY, March 8.

We are now in the Gulf of Peras, and we can see nothing of land but the dim outline of the shore along the horizon. Good-bye, Patagonia!

LOTA, S. A., Monday, March 12.

We arrived at this port yesterday morning, and had quite an exciting time getting into harbor. By some oversight the Captain ran into a port that was blockaded by the Spanish fleet, (on paper, for not a man-of-war was in sight,) and after leisurely dropping anchor went ashore. There he soon learned his mistake, and, hurrying on board, weighed anchor and made all speed to get out. But just as we began to congratulate ourselves that we had escaped, we saw a large man-of-war bearing down upon us under full head of steam. We tried to run by, but were soon brought up by a peremptory shot across our bows.

A Spanish officer immediately came aboard, and spent a long time in close examination of the ship's papers. We were decidedly a rich and novel prize, having besides our valuable cargo over one hundred good-looking marriageable young ladies on board; but our captor was either unfavorably impressed, or happened to be in a very generously gallant mood; for he finally concluded to let us go. I fear some of the fair ladies were disappointed at the result. A voyage to Spain would have been *so* romantic! But to the rest of us it was a great relief when our captor dipped her colors, and allowed us to proceed to sea.

We shall remain here a day or two. Our next stopping place will be San Francisco. ROD.

A Card from Mr. Mercer.

LOTA, S. A., Monday, March 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

On my arrival here with the party who accompany me to Washington Territory, I find the following statement in your issue of the 3d of February:

"A long argument was made Jan. 27 in the Superior Court, Special Term, before Justice McCUNN, in the case of Mrs. THORN against ASA S. MERCER and the C. O. and M. Steamship Co. This action it may be remembered, has arisen in consequence of Mrs. THORN having paid about $600 to MERCER for a passage in the steamer *Continental*. She was left in New-York, and alleges that she was induced to part with her money by reason of the false representations of MERCER. She now seeks to obtain an injunction against the Company on grounds of complicity of fraud, &c."

I never was more astonished in my life than by the reading of the above. In the first place, Mrs. THORN never paid me a cent of money in her life—nor has she paid any to the company or any one acting as my clerk. In the second place I have paid out over $500 for the board of Mrs. THORN and family, all of which is a clear loss to me. I fully expected to take her with me to the Territory, and gave her four full and one half tickets. But the great delay in New-York cost me over $12,000, board money, and in consequence some had to be left, and she was one of them. There was one gentleman left, Mr. COLLINS, who paid his fare, and one lady, Mrs. BALCH. But six of all those on board paid their full fare, and none who were left, save those above mentioned, paid any part of their fare. I sent letters with the pilot from Sandy Hook, telling those who had paid how to proceed to get their money; and whether they did or did not receive reimbursement I have had no means thus far of determining. Their being left was unintentional, and if they have not already had a return of their money I am ready to make it. I deny, fully and openly, any fraud or deception in the entire transaction. The enterprise is a success, and, God sparing my life, it will be repeated next Summer.

I will demonstrate fully, and to the satisfaction of all, that the matter of female emigration to the Far West is practicable and honorable. I only ask justice at the hands of the public and those interested. Immediately on our arrival home, I will send you a report from those who are with me, testifying as to the results of the expedition, and placing the matter of success or failure, clearly before you. In the meantime, my prayer is that God will favor and protect us on our voyage hence to Seattle, as He has from New-York here. A. S. MERCER.

Disastrous Fire in Troy—Destruction of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, May 5.

About 8 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and in an hour the building was burned to the ground, with a portion of its contents. The building was a large wooden structure, and was the private property of Rev. Father PETER HAVERMANS. There were one hundred and seventy-two orphan boys in the Asylum, all of whom were saved. The Asylum was probably set on fire by a young man originally from Virginia. He was an inmate of the asylum five years ago, when he set fire to the building. For this he was sent to the house of refuge for four years, but as he threatened to fire the building when he got out, he was kept a year longer. He was set at liberty two weeks ago, and a few days since attempted to set fire to a barn near the asylum. He was seen lurking about the asylum to-day, and circumstances strongly indicate that he fired the buildings. The orphans have been temporarily provided for in other quarters. A large Catholic Orphan Asylum is now in course of construction in this city. A barn near the asylum was also burned, and a large brick building, used as a dormitory and school-room, was several times on fire, but was saved. The Troy Catholic Hospital, in close proximity, escaped unharmed. Loss by the fire $10,000. Insured for $5,000.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, May 5.

The extensive stables and car-house of the Fifth-street Railroad, in the lower part of the city, together with one hundred and forty horses and mules, sixteen cars, and all the harness and forage were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $55,000. Insured $20,000 in city offices. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fire in St. Joseph.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 5.

Six houses in St. Joseph, Mo., were burned Thursday night. Loss $40,000. Insured $25,000 in Eastern Companies.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 5.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. WYLIE, sailed for Liverpool at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SPOKEN AT SEA.

FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA.

From the Galaxy.

Twelve hundred miles and more
From the stormy English shore,
All aright, the seventh night,
On her course our vessel bore.
Her lantern shone ahead,
And the green lamp and the red
To starboard, and to larboard,
Shot their light.

Close on the midnight call
What a mist began to fall,
And to hide the ocean wide,
And to wrap us in a pall!
Beneath its folds we past:
Hidden were shroud and mast,
And faces, in near places
Side by side.

Sudden there also fell
A summons like a knell:
Every ear the words could hear—
Whence spoken, who could tell?
"What ship is this? where bound?"
Gods, what a dismal sound!
A stranger, and in danger,
Sailing near.

"The *Virginia*, on her route
From the Mersey, seven days out:
Fore and aft, our trusty craft
Carries a thousand souls, about."
"All these souls may travel still,
Westward bound if so they will;
Bodies rather I would gather!"
Loud he laughed.

"Who is't that hails so rude,
And for what this idle mood?
Words like these, on midnight seas,
Bode no friend nor fortune good!"
"Care not to know my name,
But whence I lastly came,
At leisure, for my pleasure,
Ask the breeze.

To the people of your port
Bear a message of this sort:
Say, I haste unto the West,
A sharer of their sport.
Let them sweep the houses clean:
Their fathers did, I ween,
When hearing of my nearing
As a guest!
As by Halifax ye sail
And the steamship *England* hail,
Of me, then, bespeak her men;
She took my latest mail—
'Twas somewhere near this spot:
Doubtless they've not forgot.
Remind them, (if you find them!)
Once again.

Yet that you all may know
Who is't that hailed you so,
(Slow he saith, and under breath,)
I leave my sign below!"
Then from our crowded hold
A dreadful cry uprolled,
Unbroken, and the token—
It was Death.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

THE GHOST AT THE RATH.

From All the Year Round.

Many may disbelieve this story, yet there are some still living who can remember hearing, when children, of the events which it details, and of the strange sensation which their publicity excited. The tale, in its present form, is copied, by permission, from a memoir written by the chief actor in the romance, and preserved as a sort of heirloom in the family whom it concerns.

In the year ——, I, John Thunder, Captain in the —— Regiment, having passed many years abroad following my profession, received most unexpected notice that I had become owner of certain properties which I had never thought to inherit. I set off for my native land, arrived in Dublin, found that my good fortune was real, and at once began to look about me for old friends. The first I met with, quite by accident, was curly-headed Frank O'Brien, who had been at school with me, though I was ten years his senior. He was curly-headed still, and handsome, as he had promised to be, but careworn and poor. During an evening spent at his chambers, I drew all his history from him. He was a briefless barrister. As a man, he was not more talented than he had been as a boy. Hard work and anxiety had not brought him success, only broken his health and soured his mind. He was in love, and he could not marry. I soon knew all about Mary Leonard, his fiancée, whom he had met at a house in the country somewhere, in which she was governess. They had now been engaged for two years; she active and hopeful, he sick and despondent. From the letters of hers which he showed me, I thought she was a treasure, worth all the devotion he felt for her. I thought a good deal about what could be done for Frank, but I could not easily hit upon a plan to assist him. For ten chances you have of helping a smart man, you have not two for a dull one.

In the meantime my friend must regain his health, and a change of air and scene was necessary. I urged him to make a voyage of discovery to The Rath, an old house and park which had come into my possession as portion of my recently-acquired estates. I had never been to the place myself; but it had once been the residence of Sir Luke Thunder, of generous memory, and I knew that it was furnished and provided with a care-taker. I pressed him to leave Dublin at once, and promised to follow him as soon as I found it possible to do so.

So Frank went down to The Rath. The place was two hundred miles away; he was a stranger there, and far from well. When the first week came to an end, and I had heard nothing from him, I did not like the silence; when a fortnight had passed, and still not a word to say he was alive, I felt decidedly uncomfortable; and when the third week of his absence arrived at Saturday without bringing me news, I found myself whizzing through a part of the country I had never traveled before, in the same train in which I had seen Frank seated at our parting.

I reached D——, and, shouldering my knapsack, walked right into the heart of a lovely woody country. Following the directions I had received, I made my way to a lonely road, on which I met not a soul, and which seemed cut out of the heart of a forest, so closely were the trees ranked on either side, and so dense was the twilight made by the meeting and intertwining of the thick branches overhead. In these shades I came upon a gate, like a gate run to seed, with tall, thin brick pillars, brandishing long grasses from their heads, and spotted with a melancholy crust of creeping moss. I jangled a cracked bell, and an old man appeared from the thickets within, stared at me, then admitted me with a rusty key. I breathed freely on hearing that my friend was well and to be seen. I presented a letter to the old man, having a fancy not to avow myself.

I found my friend walking up and down the alleys of a neglected orchard, with the lichened branches tangled above his head, and ripe apples rotting about his feet. His hands were locked behind his back, and his head was set on one side, listening to the singing of a bird. I never had seen him look so well; yet there was a vacancy about his whole air which I did not like. He did not seem at all surprised to see me; asked had he really not written to me; thought he had; was so comfortable that he had forgotten everything else. He thought he had only been there about three days; could not imagine how the time had passed. He seemed to talk wildly, and this, coupled with the unusual happy placidity of his manner, confounded me. The place knew him, he told me confidentially; the place belonged to him, or should; the birds sang him this; the very trees bent before him as he passed; the air whispered him that he had been long expected, and should be poor no more. Wrestling with my judgment ere it should pronounce him mad, I followed him in-doors. The Rath was no ordinary old country-house. The acres around it were so wildly overgrown that it was hard to decide which had been pleasure-ground and where the thickets had begun. The plan of the house was grand, with mullioned windows and here and there a fleck of stained glass flinging back the challenge of an angry sunset. The vast rooms were full of a dusky glare from the sky as I strolled through them in the twilight. The antique furniture had many a blood-red splatch on the abrupt notches of its dark carvings; the dusty mirrors flared back at the windows, while the faded curtains produced streaks of uncertain color into the depths of their sullen foldings.

Dinner was laid for us in the library, a long wainscoted room, with an enormous fire roaring up the chimney, sending a dancing light over the dingy titles of long-unopened books. The old man who had unlocked the gate for me served us at table, and, after drawing the dusty curtains, and furnishing us with a plentiful supply of fuel and wine, left us. His clanking hobnailed shoes went echoing away in the distance over the unmatted tiles of the vacant hall till a door closed with a resounding clang very far away, letting us know that we were shut up together for the night in this vast, mouldy, oppressive old house.

I felt as if I could scarcely breathe in it. I could not eat with my usual appetite. The air of the place seemed heavy and tainted. I grew sick and restless. The very wine tasted badly, as if it had been drugged. I had a strange sort of feeling that I had been in the house before, and that something evil had happened to me in it. Yet such could not be the case. What puzzled me most was that I should feel dissatisfied at seeing Frank looking so well and eating so heartily. A little time before, I should have been glad to suffer something to see him as he looked now; and yet not quite as he looked now. There was a drowsy contentment about him which I could not understand. He did not talk of his work or of any wish to return to it. He seemed to have no thought of anything but the delight of hanging about that old house, which had certainly cast a spell over him.

About midnight he seized a light and proposed retiring to our rooms. "I have such delightful dreams in this place," he said. He volunteered, as we issued into the hall, to take me up stairs and show me the upper regions of his paradise. I said: "Not to-night." I felt a strange creeping sensation as I looked up the vast black staircase, wide enough for a coach to drive down, and at the heavy darkness bending over it like a curse, while our lamps made drips of light down the first two or three gloomy steps. Our bedrooms were on the ground floor, and stood opposite one another off a passage which led to a garden. Into mine Frank conducted me, and left me for his own.

The uneasy feeling which I have described did not go from me with him, and I felt a restlessness amounting to pain when left alone in my chamber. Efforts had evidently been made to render the room habitable, but there was a something antagonistic to sleep in every angle of its many crooked corners. I kicked chairs out of their prim order along the wall, and banged things about here and there; finally thinking that a good night's rest was the best cure for an inexplicably disturbed frame of mind, I undressed as quickly as possible, and laid my head on my pillow under a canopy, like the wings of a gigantic bird of prey wheeling above me ready to pounce.

But I could not sleep. The wind grumbled in the chimney, and the boughs swished in the garden outside; and between these noises I thought I heard sounds coming from the interior of the old house, where all should have been still as the dead down in their vaults. I could not make out what these sounds were. Sometimes I thought I heard feet running about, sometimes I could have sworn there were double knocks, tremendous tantararaaras at the great hall door. Sometimes I heard the clashing of dishes, the echo of voices calling, and the dragging about of furniture. Whilst I sat up in bed trying to account for these noises, my door suddenly flew open, a bright light streamed in from the passage without, and a powdered servant in an elaborate livery of antique pattern stood holding the handle of the door in his hand, and bowing low to me in the bed.

"Her ladyship, my mistress, desires your presence in the drawing-room, Sir."

This was announced in the measured tones of a well-trained domestic. Then with another bow he retired, the door closed, and I was left in the dark to determine whether I had not suddenly awakened from a tantalizing dream. In spite of my very awkward sensations, I believe I should have endeavored to convince myself that I had been sleeping, but that I perceived light shining under my door, and through the keyhole, from the passage. I got up, lit my lamp, and dressed myself as I was able.

I opened my door, and the passage down which a short time before I had almost groped my way, with my lamp blinking in the dense, foggy darkness, was now illuminated with a light as bright as gas. I walked along it quickly, looking right and left to see whence the glare proceeded. Arriving at the hall, I found it also blazing with light, and filled with perfume. Groups of choice plants, heavy with blossoms, made it look like a garden. The mosaic floor was strewn with costly mats. Soft colors and gilding shone from the walls, and canvases that had been black gave forth faces of men and women looking brightly from their burnished frames. Servants were running about, the dining-room and drawing-room doors were opening and shutting, and as I looked through each I saw vistas of light and color, the moving of brilliant crowds, the waving of feathers, and glancing of brilliant dresses and uniforms. A festive hum reached me with a drowsy, subdued sound, as if I were listening with stuffed ears. Standing aside by an orange-tree, I gave up speculating on what this might be, and concentrated all my powers on observation.

Wheels were heard suddenly, and a resounding knock banged at the door till it seemed that the very rooks in the chimneys must be startled screaming out of their nests. The door flew open, a flaming of lanterns was seen outside, and a dazzling lady came up the steps and swept into the hall. When she held up her cloth of silver train, I could see the diamonds that twinkled on her feet. Her bosom was covered with moss-roses, and there was a red light in her eyes like the reflection of a hundred glowing fires. Her black hair went coiling about her head, and couched among the braids lay a jewel not unlike the head of a snake. She was flashing and glowing with gems and flowers. Her beauty and her brilliance made me dizzy. There came a faintness in the air, as if her breath had poisoned it. A whirl of storm came in with her, and rushed up the staircase like a moan. The plants shuddered and shed their blossoms, and all the lights grew dim a moment, then flared up again.

Now the drawing-room door opened, and a gentleman came out with a young girl leaning on his arm. He was a fine-looking, middle-aged gentleman, with a mild countenance.

The girl was a slender creature, with golden hair and a pale face. She was dressed in pure white, with a large ruby like a drop of blood at her throat. They advanced together to receive the lady who had arrived. The gentleman offered his arm to the stranger, and the girl who was displaced for her fell back, and walked behind them with a downcast air. I felt irresistibly impelled to follow them, and passed with them into the drawing-room. Never had I mixed in a finer, gayer crowd. The costumes were rich and of an old-fashioned pattern. Dancing was going forward with spirit—minuets and country dances. The stately gentleman was evidently the host, and moved among the company, introducing the magnificent lady right and left. He led her to the head of the room presently, and they mixed in the dance. The arrogance of her manner and the fascination of her beauty were wonderful.

I cannot attempt to describe the strange manner in which I was in this company, and yet not of it. I seemed to view all I beheld through some fine and subtile medium. I saw clearly, yet I felt that it was not with my ordinary naked eyesight. I can compare it to nothing but looking at a scene through a piece of smoked or colored glass. And just in the same way (as I have said before) all sounds seemed to reach me as if I were listening with ears imperfectly stuffed. No one present took any notice of me. I spoke to several, and they made no reply—did not even turn their eyes upon me, nor show in any way that they heard me. I planted myself straight in the way of a fine fellow in a General's uniform, but he, swerving neither to right nor left by an inch, kept on his way, as though I were a streak of mist, and left me behind him. Every one I touched eluded me somehow. Substantial as they all looked, I could not contrive to lay my hand on anything that felt like solid flesh. Two or three times I felt a momentary relief from the oppressive sensations which distracted me, when I firmly believed I saw Frank's head at some distance among the crowd, now in one room and now in another, and again in the conservatory, which was hung with lamps, and filled with people walking about among the flowers. But, whenever I approached, he had vanished. At last I came upon him, sitting by himself on a couch behind a curtain watching the dancers. I laid my hand upon his shoulder. Here was something substantial at last. He did not look up; he seemed aware neither of my touch nor my speech. I looked in his staring eyes, and found that he was sound asleep. I could not wake him.

Curiosity would not let me remain by his side. I again mixed with the crowd, and found the stately host still leading about the magnificent lady. No one seemed to notice that the golden-haired girl was sitting weeping in a corner; no one but the beauty in the silver train, who sometimes glanced at her contemptuously. Whilst I watched her distress a group came between me and her, and I wandered into another room, where, as though I had turned from one picture of her to look at another, I beheld her dancing gaily in the full glee of Sir Roger de Coverly, with a fine-looking youth, who was more plainly dressed than any other person in the room. Never was a better-matched pair to look at. Down the middle they danced, hand in hand, his face full of tenderness, hers beaming with joy, right and left bowing and curtseying, parted and meeting again, smiling and whispering; but over the heads of smaller women there were the fierce eyes of the magnificent beauty scowling at them.

Then again the crowd [illegible] round me, and [illegible] entrance of the [illegible]. I looked [illegible] glimpse of her [illegible] with her finger [illegible] at whom? Could it be at me? Her eyes were fixed on mine. I hastened into the hall, and caught sight of her white dress passing up the wide black staircase from which I had shrunk some hours earlier. I followed her, she keeping some steps in advance. It was intensely dark, but by the gleaming of her gown I was able to trace her flying figure. Where we went, I knew not, up how many stairs, down how many passages, till we arrived at a low-roofed large room with sloping roof and queer windows where there was a dim light, like the sanctuary light in a deserted church. Here, when I entered, the golden head was glimmering over something which I presently discerned to be a cradle wrapped round with white curtains, and with a few fresh flowers fastened up on the hood of it, as if to catch a baby's eye. The fair sweet face looked up at me with a glow of pride on it, smiling with happy dimples. The white hands unfolded the curtains, and stripped back the coverlet. Then, suddenly there went a rushing moan all round the wierd room, that seemed like a gust of wind forcing in through the crannies, and shaking the jingling old windows in their sockets. The cradle was an empty one. The girl fell back with a look of horror on her pale face that I shall never forget, then flinging her arms above her head, she dashed from the room.

I followed her as fast as I was able, but the wild white figure was too swift for me. I had lost her before I reached the bottom of the staircase. I searched for her, first in one room, then in another, neither could I see her foe, (as I already believed to be,) the lady of the silver train. At length I found myself in a small ante-room, where a lamp was expiring on the table. A window was open, close by it the golden-haired girl was lying sobbing in a chair, while the magnificent lady was bending over her as if soothingly, and offering her something to drink in a goblet. The moon was rising behind the two figures. The shuddering light of the lamp was flickering over the girl's bright head, the rich embossing of the golden cup, the lady's silver robes, and, I thought, the jeweled eyes of the serpent looked out from her bending head. As I watched, the girl raised her face and drank, then suddenly dashed the goblet away; while a cry such as I never heard but once, and shiver to remember, rose to the very roof of the old house, and the clear sharp word "*Poisoned!*" rang and reverberated from hall and chamber in a thousand echoes, like the clash of a peal of bells. The girl dashed herself from the open window, leaving the cry clamoring behind her. I heard the violent opening of doors and running of feet, but I waited for nothing more. Maddened by what I had witnessed, I would have felled the murderess, but she glided unhurt from under my vain blow. I sprang from the window after the wretched white figure. I saw it flying on before me with a speed I could not overtake. I ran till I was dizzy. I called like a madman, and heard the owls croaking back to me. The moon grew huge and bright; the trees grew out before it like the bushy heads of giants; the river lay keen and shining like a long, unsheathed sword, couching for deadly work among the rushes. The white figure shimmered and vanished, glittered brightly on before me, shimmered and vanished again, shimmered, staggered, fell, and disappeared in the river. Of what she was, phantom or reality, I thought not at the moment; she had the semblance of a human being going to destruction, and I had the frenzied impulse to save her. I rushed forward with one last effort, struck my foot against the root of a tree, and was dashed to the ground. I remember a crash, momentary pain and confusion; then nothing more.

When my senses returned the red clouds of the dawn were shining in the river beside me. I arose to my feet, and found that, though much bruised, I was otherwise unhurt. I busied my mind in recalling the strange circumstances which had brought me to that place in the dead of the night. The recollection of all I had witnessed was vividly present to my mind. I took my way slowly to the house, almost expecting to see the marks of wheels and other indications of last night's revel, but the rank grass that covered the gravel was uncrushed, not a blade disturbed, not a stone displaced. I shook one of the drawing-room windows till I shook off the old rusty hasp inside, flung up the creaking sash, and entered. Where were the brilliant draperies and carpets, the soft gilding, the vases teeming with flowers, the thousand sweet odors of the night before? Not a trace of them; no, nor even a ragged cobweb swept away, nor a stiff chair moved an inch from its melancholy place, nor the face of a mirror relieved from one speck of its obscuring dust!

Coming back into the open air, I met the old man from the gate walking up one of the weedy paths. He eyed me meaningly from head to foot, but I gave him good morrow cheerfully.

"You see I am poking about early," I said.

"I' faith, Sir," said he, "an' ye look like a man that had been pokin' about *all night*."

"How so?" said I.

"Why, ye see, Sir," said he, "I'm used to 't, an' I can read it in yer face like prent. Some sees one thing an' some another, an' some only feels an' hears. The poor jintleman inside, *he* says nothin', but he has beautyful dhrames. An' for the Lord's sake, Sir, take him out o' this, for I've seen him wandhering' about like a ghost himself in the heart of the night, an' him that sound sleepin' that I couldn't wake him!"

At breakfast I said nothing to Frank of my strange adventures. He had rested well, he said, and boasted of his enchanting dreams. I asked him to describe them, when he grew perplexed and annoyed. He remembered nothing, but that his spirit had been delightfully entertained while his body reposed. I now felt a curiosity to go through the old house, and was not surprised, on pushing open a door at the end of a remote mouldy passage to enter the identical chamber into which I had followed the pale-faced girl when she beckoned me out of the drawing-room. There were the low brooding roof and slanting walls, the short, wide latticed windows, to which the noonday sun was trying to pierce through a forest of leaves. The hangings rotting with age shook like dreary banners at the opening of the door, and there in the middle of the room was the cradle; only the curtains that had been white were blackened with dirt, and laced and overlaced with cobwebs. I parted the curtains, bringing down a shower of dust upon the floor, and saw lying upon the pillow within a child's tiny shoe, and a toy. I need not describe the rest of the house. It was vast and rambling, and as far as furniture and decorations were concerned, the wreck of grandeur.

Having strange subject for mediation, I walked alone in the orchard that evening. This orchard sloped toward the river I have mentioned before. The trees were old and stunted, and the branches tangled overhead. The ripe apples were rolling in the long bleached grass. A row of taller trees, sycamores and chestnuts, straggled along by the river's edge, ferns and tall weeds grew round and among them, and between their trunks, and behind the rifts in the foliage, the water was seen to flow. Walking up and down one of the paths, I alternately faced these trees and turned my back upon them. Once when coming toward them I chanced to lift my eyes, started, drew my hands across my eyes, looked again, and finally stood still gazing in much astonishment. I saw distinctly the figure of a lady standing by one of the trees, bending low toward the grass. Her face was a little turned away, her dress a bluish white, her mantle a dun brown color. She held a spade in her hands, and her foot was upon it, as if she were in the act of digging. I gazed at her for some time, vainly trying to guess at whom she might be, then I advanced toward her. As I approached, the outlines of her figure broke up and disappeared, and I found that she was only an illusion presented to me by the curious accidental grouping of the lines of two trees which had shaped the space between them into the semblance of the form I have described. A patch of the flowing water had been her robe, a piece of russet moorland her cloak. The spade was an awkward young shoot slanting up from the root of one of the trees. I stepped back and tried to piece her out again, bit by bit, but could not succeed.

That night I did not feel at all inclined to return to my dismal chamber, and lie awaiting such another summons as I had once received. When Frank bade me good night I heaped fresh coals on the fire, took down from the shelves a book, from which I lifted the dust in layers with my penknife, and, dragging an arm-chair close to the hearth, tried to make myself as comfortable as might be. I am a strong, robust man, very unimaginative, and little troubled with affections of the nerves, but I confess that my feelings were not enviable, sitting thus alone in that queer old house, with last night's strange pantomime still vividly present to my memory. In spite of my efforts at coolness, I was excited by the prospect of what might yet be in store for me before morning. But these feelings passed away as the night wore on, and I nodded asleep over my book.

I was startled by the sound of a brisk light step walking overhead. Wide awake at once, I sat up and listened. The ceiling was low, but I could not call to mind what room it was that lay above the library in which I sat. Presently I heard the same step upon the stairs, and the loud sharp rustling of a silk dress sweeping against the banisters. The step paused at the library door, and then there was silence. I got up, and with all the courage I could summon seized a light, and opened the door; but there was nothing in the hall but the usual heavy darkness and damp mouldy air. I confess I felt more uncomfortable at that moment than I had [illegible]

[illegible] I returned to the [illegible] and passed the [illegible] there. Next day I sought for the room above in which I had heard the footsteps, but could discover no entrance to any such room. Its windows, indeed, I counted from the outside, though they were so overgrown with ivy I could hardly discern them, but in the interior of the house I could find no door to the chamber. I asked Frank about it, but he knew and cared nothing on the subject; I asked the old man at the lodge, and he shook his head.

"Och!" he said, "don't ask about that room. The door's built up, and flesh and blood have no consarn wid it. It was *her own* room."

"Whose own?" I asked.

"Ould Lady Thunder's. An' wisht, Sir! *that's her grave!*"

"What do you mean?" I said. "Are you out of your mind?"

He laughed queerly, drew nearer, and lowered his voice. "Nobody has asked about the room these years but yourself," he said. "Nobody misses it goin' over the house. My grandfather was an ould retainer o' the Thunder family, my father was in the service too, an' I was born myself before the ould lady died. Yon was her room, an' she left her etarnal curse on her family if so be they didn't lave her coffin there. *She* wasn't goin' undher the ground to the worms. So there it was left, an' they built up the door. God love ye, Sir, an' don't go near it. I wouldn't have tould you, only I know ye've seen plenty about already, an' ye have the look o' one that'd be ferretin' things out, savin' yer presence."

He looked at me knowingly, but I gave him no information, only thanked him for putting me on my guard. I could scarcely credit what he told me about the room; but my curiosity was excited regarding it. I made up my mind that day to try and induce Frank to quit the place on the morrow. I felt more and more convinced that the atmosphere was not healthful for his mind, whatever it might be for his body. The sooner we left the spot, I thought, the better for us both; but the remaining night which I had to pass there I resolved on devoting to the exploring of the walled-up chamber. What impelled me to this resolve I do not know. The undertaking was not a pleasant one, and I should hardly have ventured on it had I been forced to remain much longer at The Rath. But I knew there was little chance of sleep for me in that house, and I thought I might as well go and seek my adventures as to sit waiting for them to come to me, as I had done the night before. I felt a relish for my enterprise, and expected the night with satisfaction. I did not say anything of my intention either to Frank or the old man at the lodge. I did not want to make a fuss, and have my doings talked of all over the country. I may as well mention here that again, on this evening, when walking in the orchard, I saw the figure of the lady digging between the trees. And again I saw that this figure was an illusive appearance; that the water was her gown, and the moorland her cloak, and a willow in the distance her tresses.

As soon as the night was pretty far advanced, I placed a ladder against the window which was least covered over with the ivy, and mounted it, having provided myself with a dark lantern. The moon rose full behind some trees that stood like a black bank against the horizon, and glimmered on the panes as I ripped away branches and leaves with a knife, and shook the old crazy casement open. The sashes were rotten, and the fastenings easily gave way. I placed my lantern on a bench within, and was soon standing beside it in the chamber. The air was insufferably close and mouldy, and I flung the window open to the widest, and beat the bowering ivy still further back from about it, so as to let the fresh air of Heaven blow into the place. I then took my lantern in hand, and began to look about me.

The room was vast and double; a velvet curtain hung between me and an inner chamber. The darkness was thick and irksome, and the scanty light of my lantern only tantalized me. My eyes fell on some grand spectral-looking candelabra furnished with wax candles, which, though black with age, still bore the marks of having been guttered by a draught that had blown on them fifty years ago. I lighted these; they burned up with a ghastly flickering, and the apartment, with its fittings, was revealed to me. These latter had been splendid in the days of their freshness; the appointments of the rest of the house were mean in comparison. The ceiling was painted with exquisite allegorical figures; also spaces of the walls between the dim mirrors and the sumptuous hangings of crimson velvet, with their tarnished golden tassels and fringes. The carpet still felt luxurious to the tread, and the dust could not altogether obliterate the elaborate fancy of its flowery design. There were gorgeous cabinets laden with curiosities, wonderfully carved chairs, rare vases, and antique glasses of every description, under some of which lay little heaps of dust, which had once, no doubt, been blooming flowers. There was a table laden with books of poetry and science, drawings and drawing materials, which showed that the occupant of the room had been a person of mind. There was also a writing-table scattered over with yellow papers, and a work-table at a window, on which lay reels, a thimble, and a piece of what had once been white muslin, but was now saffron color, sewn with gold thread, a rusty needle sticking in it. This and the pen lying on the inkstand, the paper-knife between the leaves of a book, the loose sketches shaken out by the side of a portfolio, and the ashes of a fire on the grand mildewed hearth-place, all suggested that the owner of this retreat had been snatched from it without warning, and that whoever had thought proper to build up the doors, had also thought proper to touch nothing that had belonged to her.

Having surveyed all these things, I entered the inner room, which was a bedroom. The furniture of this was in keeping with that of the other chamber. I saw dimly a bed enveloped in lace, and a dressing-table fancifully garnished and draped. Here I espied more candelabra, and going forward to set the lights burning, I stumbled against something. I turned the blaze of my lantern on this something, and started with a certain thrill of horror. It was a large stone coffin.

I own that I felt very strangely for the next few minutes. When I had recovered the shock, I set the wax-candles burning, and took a better survey of this old burial-place. A wardrobe stood open, and I saw dresses hanging within. A gown lay upon the chair, as if just thrown off, and a pair of dainty slippers were beside it. The toilet-table looked as if only used yesterday, judging by the litter that covered it; hair-brushes lying this way and that way, essence-bottles with the stoppers out, paint-pots uncovered, a ring here, a wreath of artificial flowers there, and in front of all that coffin, the tarnished cupids that bore the mirror between their hands smirking down at it with a grim complacency.

On the corner of this table was a small golden salver, holding a plate of some black mouldered food, an antique decanter filled with wine, a glass, and a phial with some thick black liquid, uncorked. I felt weak and sick with the atmosphere of the place, and I seized the decanter, wiped the dust from it with my handkerchief, tasted, found that the wine was good, and drank a moderate draught. Immediately it was swallowed I felt a horrid giddiness, and sank upon the coffin. A raging pain was in my head and a sense of suffocation in my chest. After a few intolerable moments I felt better, but the heavy air pressed on me stiflingly, and I rushed from this inner room into the larger and outer chamber. Here a blast of cool air revived me, and I saw that the place was changed.

A dozen other candelabra besides those I had lighted were flaming round the walls, the hearth was all ruddy with a blazing fire, everything that had been dim was bright, the lustre had returned to the gilding, the flowers bloomed in the vases. A lady was sitting before the hearth in a low arm-chair. Her light loose gown swept about her on the carpet, her black hair fell round her to her knees, and into it her hands were thrust as she leaned her forehead upon them and stared between them into the fire. I had scarcely time to observe her attitude when she turned her head quickly toward me, and I recognized the handsome face of the magnificent lady who had played such a sinister part in the strange scenes that had been enacted before me two nights ago. I saw something dark looming behind her chair, but I thought it was only her shadow thrown backward by the firelight.

She arose and came to meet me, and I recoiled from her. There was something horridly fixed and hollow in her gaze, and filmy in the stirring of her garments. The shadow, as she moved, grew more firm and distinct in outline, and followed her like a servant where she went.

She crossed half of the room, then beckoned me, and sat down at the writing-table. The shadow waited beside her, adjusted her paper, placed the ink-bottle near her and the pen between her fingers. I felt impelled to approach near her, and to take my place at her left shoulder, so as to see what she might write. The shadow stood at her other hand. As I became more accustomed to the shadow's presence he grew more loathsome and hideous. He was quite distinct from the lady, and moved independently of her with long ugly limbs. She hesitated about beginning to write, and he made a wild gesture with his arm, which brought her hand down quickly on the paper, and her pen began to move at once. I needed not to bend and scrutinize in order to read what was written. Every word as it was formed flashed before me like a meteor.

"I am the spirit of Madeleine, Lady Thunder, who lived and died in this house, and whose [illegible] room among the [illegible]. I am [illegible] to you, John Thunder, [illegible] owner of the estate [illegible]

[illegible] hand trembled and stopped writing, and the shadow made a threatening gesture, and the hand fluttered on.

"I was beautiful, poor and ambitious, and when I entered this house first on the night of a ball given by Sir Luke Thunder, I determined to become its mistress. His daughter, Mary Thunder, was the only obstacle in the way. She divined my intention, and stood between me and her father. She was a gentle, delicate girl, and no match for me. I pushed her aside, and became Lady Thunder. After that I hated her, and made her dread me. I had gained the object of my ambition, but I was jealous of the influence possessed by her over her father, and I revenged myself by crushing the joy out of her young life. In this I defeated my own purpose. She eloped with a young man who was devoted to her, though poor, and beneath her in station. Her father was indignant at first, and my malice was satisfied; but as time passed on I had no children, and she had a son, soon after whose birth her husband died. Then her father took her back to his heart, and the boy was his idol and heir."

Again the hand stopped writing, the ghostly head drooped, and the whole figure was convulsed. But the shadow gesticulated fiercely, and cowering under its menace, the wretched spirit went on:

"I caused the child to be stolen away. I thought I had done it cunningly, but she tracked the crime home to me. She came and accused me of it, and in the desperation of my terror at discovery, I gave her poison to drink. She rushed from me and from the house in frenzy, and in her mortal anguish fell in the river. People thought she had gone mad from grief for her child, and committed suicide. I only knew the horrible truth. Sorrow brought an illness upon her father, of which he died. Up to the day of his death he had search made for the child. Believing that it was alive, and must be found, he willed all his property to it, his rightful heir, and to its heirs forever. I buried the deeds under a tree in the orchard, and forged a will, in which all was bequeathed to me during my lifetime. I enjoyed my state and grandeur till the day of my death, which came upon me miserably, and, after that, my husband's possessions went to a distant relation of his family. Nothing was heard of the fate of the child who was stolen; but he lived and married, and his daughter now toils for her bread—his daughter, who is said to be the rightful owner of all that is said to belong to you, John Thunder. I tell you this that you may devote yourself to the task of discovering this wronged girl, and giving up to her that which you are unlawfully possessed of. Under the thirteenth tree standing on the brink of the river at the foot of the orchard you will find buried the genuine will of Sir Luke Thunder. When you have found and read it, do justice, as you value your soul. In order that you may know the grandchild of Mary Thunder when you find her, you shall behold her in a vision—"

The last words grew dim before me; the lights faded away, and all the place was in darkness, except the spot on the opposite wall. On this spot the light glimmered softly, and against the brightness the outlines of a figure appeared, faintly at first, but growing firm and distinct, became filled in and rounded at last to the perfect semblance of life. The figure was that of a young girl in a plain black dress, with a bright, happy face, and pale gold hair softly banded on her fair forehead. She might have been the twin sister of the pale-faced girl whom I had seen bending over the cradle two nights ago; but her healthier, gladder and prettier sister. When I had gazed on her some moments, the vision faded away as it had come; the last vestige of the brightness died out upon the wall, and I found myself once more in total darkness. Stunned for a time by the sudden changes, I stood watching for the return of the lights and figures; but in vain. By-and-by my eyes grew accustomed to the obscurity, and I saw the sky glimmering behind the little window which I had left open. I could soon discern the writing-table beside me, and possessed myself of the slips of loose paper which lay upon it. I then made my way to the window. The first streaks of dawn were in the sky as I descended my ladder, and I thanked God that I breathed the fresh morning air once more, and heard the cheering sound of the cocks crowing.

All thought of acting immediately upon last night's strange revelations, almost all memory of them, was for the time banished from my mind by the unexpected trouble of the next few days. That morning I found an alarming change in Frank. Feeling sure that he was going to be ill, I engaged a lodging at a cottage in the neighborhood, whither we removed before nightfall, leaving the accursed Rath behind us. Before midnight he was in the delirium of a raging fever.

I thought it right to let his poor little fiancée know his state, and wrote to her, trying to alarm her no more than was necessary. On the evening of the third day after my letter went I was sitting by Frank's bedside, when an unusual bustle outside aroused my curiosity, and going into the cottage kitchen I saw a figure standing in the firelight which seemed a third appearance of that vision of the pale-faced golden-haired girl which was now thoroughly imprinted on my memory, a third, with all the woe of the first, and all the beauty of the second. But this was a living breathing apparition. She was throwing off her bonnet and shawl, and stood there at home in a moment in her plain black dress. I drew my hand across my eyes to make sure that they did not deceive me. I had beheld so many supernatural visions lately that it seemed as though I could scarcely believe in the reality of anything till I had touched it.

"Oh, sir," said the visitor, "I am Mary Leonard, and are you poor Frank's friend? Oh, sir, we are all the world to one another, and I could not let him die without coming to see him!"

And here the poor little traveller burst into tears. I cheered her as well as I could, telling her that Frank would soon, I trusted, be out of all danger. She told me that she had thrown up her situation in order to come and nurse him. I said we had got a more experienced nurse than she could be, and then I gave her to the care of our landlady, a motherly country-woman. After that I went back to Frank's bedside, nor left it for long till he was convalescent. The fever had swept away all that strangeness in his manner which had afflicted me, and he was quite himself again.

There was a joyful meeting of the lovers. The more I saw of Mary Leonard's bright face the more thoroughly was I convinced that she was the living counterpart of the vision I had seen in the burial chamber. I made inquiries as to her birth, and her father's history, and found that she was indeed the grandchild of that Mary Thunder whose history had been so strangely related to me, and the rightful heiress of all those properties which for a few months only had been mine. Under the tree in the orchard, the thirteenth, and that by which I had seen the lady digging, were found the buried deeds which had been described to me. I made an immediate transfer of property, whereupon some others who thought they had a chance of being my heirs disputed the matter with me and went to law. Thus the affair has gained publicity and become a nine days' wonder. Many things have been in my favor, however; the proving of Mary's birth and Sir Luke's will, the identification of Lady Thunder's handwriting on the slips of paper which I had brought from the burial chamber; also other matters which a search in that chamber brought to light. I triumphed, and I now go abroad leaving Frank and his Mary made happy by the possession of what could only have been a burden to me.

So the MS. ends. Major Thunder fell in battle a few years after the adventure it relates. Frank O'Brien's grandchildren hear of him with gratitude and awe. The Rath has been long since totally dismantled and left to go to ruin.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.

The Paris *Evenément* published, a short time since, a long article containing some interesting particulars respecting the young Prince Imperial. The writer, M. ADRIEN MARX, having written to the Emperor, explaining his position on the public Press, and asking permission to visit His Imperial Highness' apartments at the Tuileries, received immediately an answer from His Majesty's private secretary, stating that there was no objection to according the favor requested. Accordingly, the writer went at the hour appointed, and while waiting for the return of the Prince, who was taking his gymnastic lesson, had some conversation with Miss SHAW, the English lady attached to His Imperial Highness' service since his birth. M. MARX afterward being left in the Prince's apartment, made the observations thus described: "What most struck me was a small book-case containing the works used for the Prince's studies. I expected to find dictionaries splendidly bound and grammars with gilt edges. Great was my surprise to find on the shelves—close to a pair of globes—a collection of classical works, dog's-eared and worn. Despite myself, I thought of the old books tied up with a leathern strap and swung over the shoulder by the scholars as they left the colleges. If a rapid observation has not deceived me I can state that the works written by M. DURUY predominated in the series put into the hands of His Imperial Highness. The writing-table, low and full of drawers, was of mahogany, is covered with skin, and furnished with a [illegible] porcelain inkstand, with pens and rulers of [illegible] appearance. On either side [illegible] busts in gold, and two miniatures of [illegible] painted on ivory; and in front [illegible] family pictures a paper-weight whose [illegible] supports a figure of NAPOLEON I. astride a chair in the traditionary position. This figure, admirably executed, is carved from one single block of ivory. Before leaving this part of the room, I noticed two chairs in front of the table. The low one was for the tutor, and the other for His Highness. The seat of the master's was intact, while that of the pupil's was slightly deteriorated. The straw bottom was ragged at the edges, and the front rungs were worn by the feet. The calmness of the instructor and the petulance of the pupil are equally true in all stages of the social scale." M. MARX describes in the subjoined passages the mode of education adopted: "M. MONNIER more particularly instructs his august pupil during the walks which they take together. The studies at home at the desk are but a small portion of the sum total of the instruction which he imparts, and the most profitable lessons are those given during those quasi-peripatetic lectures. In a wood, for instance, he would explain how it is that the lungs feel more at ease in the middle of a full supply of oxygen, and point out different plants, giving them their Greek or Latin names. If the Prince raised his eyes toward nightfall, the conversation might turn on the stars; so of natural history, geology, chemistry and mathematics. This system is proved to be excellent by the fact that, although the Prince is only ten years old, there is not any science upon which he has not already considerable information. History is, of all branches of instruction, that which most attracts him. All the phenomena of natural science also greatly interest him, and he never tires of conversing on them. Next to his inclination for history the predominant traits of his mind are investigation and observation. He possesses unusual intelligence, and I can relate an instance in proof: M. MONNIER told me that the same morning he related to the Prince the legend of Cadmus. The child listened attentively to the history of the Phenician hero founding a city in Bœotia, killing the dragon which guarded the fountain, and giving birth, by sowing the teeth of the monster, to warriors who speedily slaughtered each other. 'Cadmus,' said the Prince, 'is civilization. The dragon is barbarism preventing approach to the fountain, which is light. The triumph of Cadmus is that of civilization, and the springing up of soldiers who massacre each other is civil war, or the agitation of the factions who can never be extirpated from a State.' To these proofs of precocity, the Prince joins a pronounced taste for the arts; he draws and paints without masters, models in clay without having taken any lessons, and repeats with a finger on the piano the airs which his ear retains. I was doubtless about to learn some new prodigy of his encyclopædic aptitude when Miss SHAW opened the door, and said to me: 'Monsieur, I have begged Monseigneur to sign one of his drawings for you, and he replied that he would draw one specially for you. He has nearly finished it, and see! here he comes, bringing it himself!' At the same moment the Prince entered and handed me, still wet, the sketch which appeared at the head of this day's *Evenément*." (The little present thus so graciously given was a pen and ink sketch, very dashingly executed, representing a young man sitting under a tree playing a flute, and near him, on the ground, a dog lying asleep. A huge oak is in the centre of the sketch, and all along to the right glades of forest scenery.] "After I had expressed my thanks, His Highness spoke to me of his taste for the annals of empires in general, and those of his own country in particular. He took me afterward to the bust of his tutor, which he had modeled with his own hands after a few sittings given to M. CARPEAUX, from whom had been ordered a statue of the Prince. While the artist copied the model the latter observed how the other proceeded, and then tried to do the same. This statuette of M. MONNIER is exceedingly curious. Although roughly executed, it is a striking likeness, and if His Highness was not the Prince Imperial, I would recommend him to exhibit it, for he would certainly obtain an honorable mention. I took the liberty to felicitate His Highness on his taste for the fine arts, and was delighted to find he had no *penchant* for newspaper writing. As to the features of the Prince, photography has spread everywhere his affable traits, but it cannot render his fine clear look, his interesting physiognomy, and the exquisite distinction of his whole appearance. In two or three years the Prince will be the living portrait of his mother, whose profile he already possesses. This anticipation certainly has nothing alarming.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Dictionnaire Universal Des Contemporains.

From the Saturday Review, April 14.

The Dictionary of Contemporary Biography, of which the third edition has lately been put forth by M. VAPEREAU, is the most remarkable monument of its kind that exists in the literature of any country. The boldness and breadth of view implied in the conception of such a project, and the industry and perseverance required to bring together so vast a mass of material, together with the commercial enterprise displayed by an undertaking on so vast a scale, are such as to put to the blush any efforts in the same direction that have been made among ourselves. In point of mere bulk and weight, we can indeed throw into the scale against it our *Our Post-office Directory*. But in no other respect, save in the matter of patient and mechanical compilation, can that highly praiseworthy calendar of names, streets, and callings compare with a series of carefully-written lives like that before us. Here we have, instead of a pile of dead facts and figures, a succession of living organisms. Our Peerages and repertories of the landed gentry and leading families of the realm form another extremely creditable and useful body of information. We have also our series of national and general biography, such as they are; though these are for the most part consecrated to the memory of bygone celebrities, and not the whole of them combined can pretend to come near their foreign rival, the *Biographie Universelle*. But neither as a body of statistics, nor as a repertory of genealogical and domestic lore, nor as a roll of honor comprising the eminent names and deeds of all countries alike, can we set up any of these manuals against one which sums up in itself the qualifications of all the rest. In such a series as that before us, the task is no other than that of exhibiting the history of the politics, the philosophy, the sciences and arts, the mechanical advances, and the social life of a period, in the form of compendious notices of the leading agents in each department. And this task becomes harder when it applies to personages still living, and to a state of things the issues of which relate to the future. Here eminence has to be judged of while there is still the possibility of a fall, and situations of affairs have to be depicted the development of which may falsify the calculation even before the record meets the eye of the public. For the chronicler of his cotemporaries to be at once full, precise, impartial and intuitive of the future implies a combination of qualities by no means easy of attainment; and to have exhibited them in so high a degree as M. VAPEREAU and his assistants have done in their laborious work entitles these gentlemen to the thanks, not only of their countrymen, but of Europe and the world.

The enormous growth of matter since the period of the original publication of the Dictionary, in 1858, forced upon the editor the adoption of some rule for keeping the bulk of his work within reasonable bounds. Not only had entirely new names sprung into notoriety in the interval, but in almost every instance it had become necessary to bring the original memoir of each personage of note up to the mark of existing events. The changes that have thus been forced upon him have been such as to give to the latest issue the air, not so much of a reproduction, as of a second or third volume of the original work. The rule adopted by him in consequence has been to retrench the volume at once by omitting the whole list of personages, with few exceptions, who died between the 1st of January, 1855, and the 1st of January, 1860. Among these are Beranger, Cavaignac, Humboldt, Macaulay, Nicholas I., and Rachel, the notices of whom ran to a considerable length in proportion to the rest. But the space thus left vacant has been more than filled up by the accession of more recent, if less distinguished names. We are glad to hear, however, that the time and trouble bestowed upon these notices will not have been thrown away upon a mere fleeting record; neither will the public be finally deprived of them as a useful means of reference. For such worthies, as they pass away, niches will be found in the rapidly filling pantheon which M. VAPEREAU tells us he has in process of formation, in the shape of a similar Dictionary of Distinguished Personages lately deceased.

We may see in the article "Lincoln" a characteristic instance of the rapid culmination and even the setting of luminaries whose orb, at the date of the first appearance of this series, had scarcely risen above the horizon. In the original edition the name was absent altogether. Had it found a place there, it could have appeared only as that of an obscure American, "*fendeur de bûches, en train de devenir homme de loi.*" While the second edition was preparing, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Fearful of letting slip the future President, then veiled by the mysteries of the scrutiny, the compiler of the Dictionary gave short notices to each of the candidates, LINCOLN among the rest. Now, LINCOLN is one of the greatest names in the history of America, and his biography, closing with the tragic story of his death, forms one of the most conspicuous articles in the present work.

Countries the very names of which were absent from the first impression, or which were represented only by a scattered name or two of scanty estimation or doubtful authenticity, have now supplied a whole host of candidates for niches in the temple of fame. The most conspicuous example of this sudden and prolific harvest of notoriety is naturally that of the North American Continent. Each of the rival Federations will find here by the score those names which, whether for honor or dishonor, have been for the last four years habitually on American lips. Few will, we think, complain of any undue bias or breach of impartiality in the records of the late fierce national struggle. Political judgment seems to be in all cases subordinated with perfect fairness to a strict, even a dry, narrative of facts. The careers of LINCOLN and DAVIS, SEWARD and CHASE, SLIDELL and MASON are followed by M. VAPEREAU with a fullness which speaks volumes for the care with which the details of the recent struggle have been posted up, and at the same time with a reticence in point of sentiment which never suffers the biographer to pass into the partisan. The exploits of LEE and GRANT, SHERMAN and BEAUREGARD, FARRAGUT and SEMMES are blazoned in impartial characters. Severe and cold, the muse forbids even BUTLER to be gibbeted to posterity as the Beast, and is kindly silent as to the charges of exaction and peculation which have been brought against the fallen commander. The soul of old JOHN BROWN may march on content with what notice is here meted out to his wild crusade, disturbed by no party strife as to the political merits of the deeds done in that body which now lies mouldering in his grave. The issues of union and separation, slavery and freedom, are not fought out upon the field of M. VAPEREAU's pages. With equal impartiality, Mexico contributes not only JUAREZ and his ex-rival in the presidency, MIRAMON, now a marshal of the Empire, but Generals ALMONTE and ZARAGOSSA, together with their imperial master, MAXIMILIAN. China, to which the *Dictionnaire des Contemporains* is the first among biographical compilations to open its columns (not excepting the *Almanac de Gotha* itself), supplies us with its young Emperor, TOUNG TCHI, and its Regent, Prince KUNG, besides the apostolic administrator, Mgr. MOULY. Even the Annamite Empire sends in its sovereign prince, TU-DUC. South America figures here in its generals and presidents, like MITRE or CARRERA; nor is the monarch of a day omitted, His Majesty ANTOINE OREILLE, the first and last "King of Araucania," once known as the more humble *avoué* of Périgueux, M. de TONNEINS, though in what rank of the social scale we are now to class his ex-Majesty even M. VAPEREAU's industry fails to enlighten us. From Madagascar come the late King RHADAMA II., and his Minister LAMBERT, a compatriot of the author, while from the Sandwich Isles we welcome the present and late representatives of the dynasty of KAMEHAMEHA. Nor is the royal progress of the widowed Queen EMMA through Europe, with her reception amongst ourselves so late as last September, an event too recent or too obscure for a place in this all-embracing chronicle. Persia has here her able statesman Hassan ALI KHAN, and her learned MIRZA, whose "vision" in all that concerns the languages, literature and religion of the East is not less keen or wide than that of his mythical namesake who discourses to us through ADDISON's musical prose on the sources of truth, the beauty of virtue, and the way to be happy in general. The Turk will find here the favored lord and master of the Porte, ABD-UL-AZIZ, and his vassal DAOUD PACHA, Governor of Syria, with the rival rather than the tributary of the Sultan, the millionaire among princes, ISMAEL, Viceroy of Egypt. The Montenegrin may trace the fortunes of his liege lord the Vladika Prince NICHOLAS I., and the Roumen will find still on record the recent tragic fate of the patriotic Premier BARBO CATARDJI by the hand of an assassin. The annals of Greece are brought down late enough to include the figure of her young King taking the oath to the new Constitutional Charter, as well as to trace the shifting fortunes of his predecessor on that slippery throne, though no record can be expected to keep pace with anything so like dissolving views as the succession of Greek Ministries. Still less need it detract from the diligence of M. VAPEREAU in keeping *au courant* with the latest item of Continental politics or gossip that his pages still blazon forth the title of Prince COUZA, among the reigning sovereigns of Europe, as "His Majesty ALEXANDER JOHN I., first ruler of Moldavia and Wallachia."

The Paris Exhibition.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Guardian* gives some account of the arrangements and works in progress in connection with the Exhibition which is to be held in Paris next year. He says:

The mere contemplation of the exhaustive classification laid before us by the Imperial Commission is absolutely staggering. What the effect of the realization of such a project must be, if successfully carried out, it is well-nigh impossible to imagine. At present bewilderment at the magnitude and variety of the proposed plan is certainly no unnatural feeling. Everything, however, which the unrivalled skill of the French intellect can effect in systematic and scientific, as well as comprehensive grouping, seems to have been done in order to reduce this vast chaotic mass of the human industry of the world into shape and intelligibility. All the pursuits and products of industry are classified in ten leading divisions, and subdivided into ninety-five classes. As the construction and arrangement of the building now in progress are mainly dependent upon the former, it may not be amiss to enumerate them here, in order to familiarize our minds with them beforehand. The ten groups or divisions are as follows: 1. Works of art. 2. Materials, and application of labor to art. 3. Furniture and other household articles. 4. Clothing and other personal equipments. 5. Mining and the rough products of mining. 6. Instruments and processes of mechanical arts. 7. Food, fresh and preserved, in its various states. 8. Living agricultural products and specimens of agricultural practice. 9. Living horticultural products and specimens of horticultural practice. 10. Objects specially adapted to the amelioration of the physical and moral condition of the populations of the earth. The above divisions are supposed to embrace every pursuit of man, every production of industry, every want and every habit of life, every relation in which men can stand toward each other, toward society and progressive civilization. So much for the contents of the exhibition; next, for the place which is to contain them. The structure now advancing in the Champs de Mars, and covering about thirty-six acres of ground, is of elliptical, or rather I believe it should be said, is elliptical form. The idea and the arrangement with the extremely simple but all-important advantages which they present, are evidently taken from the Roman amphitheatre, of which the plan is an elongated reproduction, with flattened sides and semi-circular extremities. The merit of the conception is said by the French to belong to Prince NAPOLEON and various members of the Imperial Commission, to whom the idea suggested itself as far back as the Exhibition of 1855, and has been since elaborated and worked out to its present form, by different individuals, no one claiming it absolutely as his own, or being entitled to have his name exclusively attached to it. English architects, however, Messrs. MAW & PAYNE, lay claim to the original design, and affirm that it first appeared as theirs in the *Builder*, of Feb. 16, 1861. The claim not being allowed, as it was very unlikely to be, by the French Commission, the above gentlemen have appealed to the public, and published a pamphlet on the subject, the grounds alleged in which, however, seem to be far from conclusive as to the demand put forward. However this may be, there seems to exist but one opinion as to the admirable suitability of the proposed plan, as far as arrangement and classification are concerned. Each of the ten groups of productions above specified will occupy one of the elliptical concentric rings running with the form of the structure; while to each nation will be assigned a section of the ground floor, running from the outside to the centre. Thus, any one moving round the building will be able to inspect consecutively all the articles of the same class which the world produces; and again, on the contrary, in moving from the outside to the centre by the transverse passage, he will see everything that each nation produces. In this lies the great merit of a plan by means of which the industry of the world is so classified and arranged that a view either of the whole or of the part taken by each nation in its production, is easily obtained and estimated. There seems to be but one drawback to these scientific advantages, and that is the probable absence of picturesque effect. The circular galleries, indeed, will be spacious and lofty, and so also will be the perpendicular or sectional passages. But it is evident that none of these can be of dimensions to vie in point of effect with the *coup d'œil* of the first London Exhibition Palace of 1851, much less with the existing Palace of Sydenham. The labyrinth will probably be rich and interesting in the contents beyond all precedent, and the clue to it wonderfully easy and perspicuous, considering the extent of its masses. But it will be in form a well-organized hive of industry, rather than in itself a miracle of art, or, as was truly said of the first erection in Hyde Park, the greatest wonder of the whole collection. It is almost too soon yet to begin to say much about the wild-looking mass of confusion which spreads itself at present over the surface of the Champs de Mars, and bids defiance to any comprehension save that of an engineer or architect. Almost the

only intelligible feature yet visible is a solitary iron arch just erected, the first which has been lifted into its place, and a sign that the prodigious basement is at last laid down and the superstructure about to be raised upon it. Considering the amount of labor required to effect this, the progress made is very satisfactory. The greater portion of the heights on the opposite side of the river, known as the Trocadero, have been transported across the Pont de Jena, and used for bringing up the hollow water-clogged surface of the Champs de Mars to the necessary level. For this purpose half of the above bridge has been for many months converted into a railway, along which long trains of wagons have been running backward and forward, while two armies of workmen have been employed all through the winter, at either extremity, the one in loading, the other in unloading and spreading the material obtained by this expensive process. The park around the Exhibition is now also rapidly forming; the ground begins to assume some shape, and vast numbers of trees and shrubs are being planted. Almost daily notices for tenders for supplies of some portion of the works appear in the *Moniteur*. The public, too, on its side, and especially the trafficking public, is beginning to fix its attention seriously upon the expected harvest of 1867. Not to mention transport companies which are in course of formation, hotel and lodging-house keepers are already on the *qui vive*. House agents are taking up apartments in every quarter of the town. Applications in great numbers have been made from America to the large hotels to secure accommodation beforehand. But the replies have generally been twofold, and to the effect that, in the first place, no engagements for rooms would be entered into, but that the rule of first come first served would be acted upon; and secondly, that a special rate of charges would be adopted for the year of the Exhibition.

UNPUBLISHED BYRONIANA.—In a sale of books at Messrs. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE'S Room on the 18th, were some unpublished autograph letters of Lord BYRON, which possessed more than usual interest. They were all addressed to his friend HODGSON, the translator of *Juvenal*. By way of Byroniana we quote the following: Writing from Falmouth, 25th June, 1809, he says: "The town contains many Quakers and salt fish; the women—blessed be the Corporation therefore!—are flogged at the cart's tail when they pick and steal." The letter closes with the passage, "I leave England without regret; I shall return to it without pleasure. I am like Adam, the first convict sentenced to transportation; but I have no Eve, and have eaten no apple but what was sour as a crab." Writing from Newstead Abbey, 9th September, 1811, he says: "I have been a good deal in your company lately, for I have been reading *Juvenal*. The 10th Sat. has always been my favorite; it is the finest recipe for making one miserable with this life, and content to walk out of it, in any language." Oct. 11 of that year he writes: "I am like the Evangelical definition of the wind, which goeth where it listeth, but no man knows whence it cometh or when it returneth." On the 14th December he says, "Will you tell DRURY I have a treasure for him, a whole set of original BURNS letters, never published or to be published, for they are full of oaths and most nauseous songs—all humorous, but coarse and indelicate? However, they are curiosities, and show him quite in a new point of view. The mixture, or rather contrast, of tenderness, delicacy, obscenity and coarseness in the same mind is wonderful." Anticipating a sojourn at Hastings in 1814, when it was still the small decayed Cinque Port instead of the chief rival of Brighton, he says: "I am so glad to hear of quiet, for I would not be at a regular fash—ash—ashionable watering-place for all the gems of ocean, and its cod fisheries into the bargain." In a letter dated 8th July of the same year, he adds: "Will you take a house for me at Hastings? I should also want a housemaid, and *ex tempore pro tempore* cook of the place. Let my bedroom be some way from the nursery or children's apartment, and let the women be near together and as far from me as possible." Speaking of his approaching marriage—Oct. 19, 1814—he writes: "She is to be Lady B. the moment the lawyers and settlers will let us. * * * It is a long story, and I must defer it. But I have misunderstood her. She has been attached to me for a considerable time, and the 'previous attachment' turns out to have had no existence. In the belief that I should never renew, she tried to make herself partial to another (this is her own account) but the delusion vanished on their meeting.—*The London Reader.*

A "MURDERER" NONPLUSSED.—At a rehearsal of the banquet-scene in "Macbeth," the "first murderer," spite of MACREADY'S adjurations, persisted in walking down to the centre of the stage, thereby entirely hiding *Macbeth* from the audience. The tragedian impatiently called for a carpenter, a brass-headed nail, and a hammer. The carpenter came. "Do you see that plank there? Drive the nail into that spot." It was done. "Now you, Sir," (this to the "murderer,")—"look at that nail. Come down to that spot, not an inch further—and wait there till I come." Mr. UTILITY did as he was desired, and MACREADY'S mind was easy. Night came, and with it the banquet-scene. The "first murderer" enters, walks down to the stage, stops suddenly, then turns round and round, apparently looking for something he had dropped. The audience began to titter. MACREADY stalks to the man's side: "In Heaven's name, what are you about?" "Sure," exclaims the "murderer," "ain't I looking for that blessed nail of yours?" The effect of this speech upon the audience may be imagined. The "first murderer" had to give his royal employer a wide berth for the rest of the evening.—*Chamber's Journal.*

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY PERFORMED AT PARIS.—The frightful tragedy which startled the whole universe on the 14th of last April, at the Washington Theatre, has been dramatised, and for the first time performed at Malhausen. The piece is entitled "La Vie et la Mort d'Abraham Lincoln," and is divided into seven *tableaux*. The author, M. RUEBEN, has sketched the early days of the President's humble life in the first act, and as a barrister in the second. In the third he has attained the rank of President, and BOOTH appears as a suitor for the hand of his neice, which proposal being rejected, rankles in the breast of the lover, who becomes his mortal enemy. In the fourth act Surrattville is depicted, and Mr. and Mrs. SURRATT appear on the scene, as well as JEFFERSON DAVIS, who gives it as his opinion that as long as LINCOLN is permitted to live the cause of the South is lost, and exclaims, "Who will get rid of this man for us?" "I," replies his future murderes. The fatal 14th of April furnishes the material of the fourth and fifth acts. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, aged and worn by the tremendous responsibilities of the war, grants an audience to a mother, who frantically calls on him in the name of her dead sons, killed in the war, to make peace on any terms. LINCOLN, exhausted by this scene, has, however, sufficient command of his feelings to promise his wife that he will accompany her to see "King Lear." The whole of the death scene is then represented The President, his wife and Miss HARRIS take their places in a front box in the midst of the theatre. On the stage the actors perform a portion of "King Lear." A pistol-shot, the screams of women, and the death-groan of the dying President, are admirably given; and while the audience are absorbed in the horror of the moment, *Wilkes Booth* jumps from a box on to the stage, brandishing a poignard, and uttering the well-known words, *Sic semper tyrannis.* The question arises whether the author of this startling drama is justified in thus bringing JEFFERSON DAVIS on the stage. DAVIS is and has been for months a solitary captive, incarcerated in a State Prison, awaiting his trial. It strikes one as monstrous thus to drag a living man before the public, and put into his mouth a suggestion worthy of a demon.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Star.*

AMERICAN PORTRAIT OF THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—I have just seen a capital picture of the Emperor, painted when he was President by Mr. WELSH, an American artist of great merit. It is curious to see how very little thirteen years of prosperity have aged him. There is the same smile on the face of the Emperor which lighted up the countenance of the President; nay, I will go further and say of the Prince NAPOLEON, who under that humble title, has been announced under hundreds of Belgravian portals, that gigantic work, war, responsibility, the future, all must have ploughed up that placid brow, and yet it looks to day as it did in the comparatively early years when the American artist painted the President.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Star.*

MR. RUSKIN ON WOOD ENGRAVING.—The tendency of wood-cutting in England has been to imitate the fineness and manner of engraving. This is a false tendency; and so far as the productions obtained under its influence have been successful, they are to be considered only as an inferior kind of engraving, under the last head. But the real power of good wood-cutting is, with little labor, to express in clear delineation the most impressive essential qualities of form and light and shade, in objects which owe their interest not to grace, but to power and character. It can never express beauty of the subtlest kind, and is not in any way available on a large scale; but used rightly, on its own ground, it is the most purely intellectual of all art; sculpture, even of the highest order, being slightly sensual and imitative; while fine wood-cutting is entirely abstract, thoughtful and passionate. The best wood-cuts that I know in the whole range of art are those of DURER'S "Life of the Virgin;" after these come the other works of DURER, slightly inferior [illegible] treatment of line. I have never seen any other work in wood deserving to be named with his; but the best vignettes of BEWICK approach DURER in execution of plumage, as nearly as a clown's work can approach a gentleman's. Some very brilliant execution on an inferior system—less false, however, than the modern English one—has been exhibited by the French, and if we accept its false conditions nothing can surpass the cleverness of our own school of DALZIEL, or even of the average wood cutting in our daily journals, which, however, as aforesaid, is only to be reckoned an inferior method of engraving. These meet the demand of the imperfectly educated public in every kind; and it would be absurd to urge any change in the method as long as the public remain in the same stage of knowledge or temper. But allowing for the time during which these illustrated papers have now been bringing whatever information and example of art they could to the million, it seems likely that the said million will remain in the same stage of knowledge yet for some time to come.—*The London Art Journal.*

HABITS OF STARLINGS.—A correspondent sends to *Land and Water* the following curious narrative concerning starlings in flock: From 1845 to 1850 these birds began to collect in great numbers on the estate of the late Mr. JOSEPH NEELD, M. P., of Grittleton House, near Chippenham, Wilts, and having been disturbed in various plantations where they roosted, finally took up their abode at a small cover of about two acres of young larch fir-trees of ten years' growth, with laurel underwood, at the Elm and Ash Lodge, near Alderton, on the above-mentioned estate. No person was allowed to shoot at them, and although the lodge, close about which they collected, was the keeper's residence, and many dogs were chained beneath the trees, the starlings continued to occupy that position for at least five years uninterruptedly. In the daytime they were not much to be seen in flocks; but in the evening, toward the end of Summer, they began to congregate in large numbers, arriving before night-fall from every quarter of the sky. Hundreds at first made their appearance, flying with great rapidity toward the common centre, and forming long trains, which augmented, as the evening drew nigh, to thousands, and apparently millions. Having reached the Elm and Ash Lodge, they did not immediately settle in the plantation, but, in regular order, placed themselves under the directions of the leaders of their army, and for more than an hour, generally, carried on a succession of movements which were exceedingly curious and interesting. A vast dark mass, with great noise of wings and voices, was first formed in the air, and slowly ascended to a considerable height, was seen to open in the centre and turn itself, as it were, inside out; the leading files retiring in a downward direction, formed large figure like a balloon, which continually swelled with the increase of new arrivals that attached themselves to its sides at every instant. The balloon was usually the favorite and most prominent figure; but many other evolutions were executed, generally with the whole united body, and occasionally with large separate groups circling round the main army. Just before dark there seemed to be a union of the divisions, which ultimately appeared to form an accumulated mass; and this took place immediately over the larch plantation, where they intended to retire for the night. At a given signal a most singular spectacle presented itself. In an instant the entire body of birds dropped perpendicularly on the branches of the trees, and with a clamor which occupied perhaps half an hour, finally took up their quarters for the night on a space not exceeding two acres of plantation. At the end of about five years it was found that the laurels were suffering very much from the presence of this multitude of birds; and, in order to resuscitate them, they were cut down to the ground, the small larch trees remaining above them. During the operation the workmen found themselves over their shoes in solid deposit of guano (the droppings of the starlings), and carts were employed to remove it. Fifty large loads of pure guano were first obtained, and sixty or seventy not so pure were subsequently taken away, all of which were used with great benefit to the turnip crop of the following year. The starling guano, as it may be termed, when examined, was found to consist chiefly of the wings and bodies of insects and of the shells of small snails. No farinaceous matter was found among it, thus showing that these creatures, as a rule, live on animals which injure growing crops, and, therefore, deserve to be encouraged.

ACCELERATION OF THE MOON.—It is a fact ascertained by astronomical observation that the motion of the moon is subject to a secular acceleration of twelve seconds, while the theory of LAPLACE only accounts for an acceleration of six. This discrepancy M. DELAUNEY explains by the action of tides, but the latter does not seem to M. C. DUFOUR sufficient to account for the whole difference, and he accordingly has addressed a paper on the subject to the Academy of Sciences, starting the question whether the attractive force of the earth has always remained the same? Now he thinks there is a cause tending continually to increase the mass of our globe, viz.: the fall of aeroliths. It certainly does seem at first that these extraneous masses can add but little to that of the earth, even if it be admitted that the latter receives many more than we are aware of, there being no record of those who have fallen into the sea, or in deserts, or uncivilized countries. But on the other hand M. DUFOUR contends, and not without reason, that a secular acceleration of 12 seconds is also exceedingly small, and that only half of that amount has to be accounted for. He shows by calculation that, in order to accelerate the moon's motion by six seconds in the course of a century, the mass of the earth must be increased by one 144,400,000th part, a result which requires an amount of 11,000 cubic kilometres of aeroliths to fall in the course of a century, or 110 cubic kilometres per annum. But the whole of this is not necessary, because there must be a deduction made from the six seconds in regard to the action of the tides, so that the 110 cubic kilometres may dwindle into a much smaller figure. Without laying any great stress on the vagueness of this latter assumption, we believe M. DUFOURSS theory to be liable to much greater objections; for in the first place we question whether all the aeroliths fallen in the course of a century would amount to even half a cubic kilometre, which is an enormous bulk; and in the second place we do not see how the regular increase of 12 seconds can be accounted for by a phenomenon which is essentially of irregular occurrence.—*Galignani.*

SIMMEL CAKES.—A well-known Lancashire antiquary, some time since stated that this term "originally meant the very finest bread. Pain demain is another term for it, on account of its having been been used as Sunday bread," (if a conjenture may be hazarded, it is possible there may be some connection with the show bread and heathen votive offerings, as in India and China) "at the Sacrament. The name appears in mediæval Latin as *simanellus*, and may thus have been derived from the Latin *simila*—fine flour. In WRIGHT'S *Vocabularies* it appears thus: "*His artocopus—symnelle.*" This form was in use during the 15th century. In the Dictionarius of JOHN DE GARLANDE, compiled at Paris in the 13th century, it appears thus: *Simenus—placentæ*—simnels." Such cakes were stamped with the figure of Christ, or of the Virgin." It is not a little singular that this custom of making these cakes, and also the practice of assembling in one place to eat them, should be confined to Bury. Such is the fact. No other town or district in the United Kingdom is known to keep up such a custom. As stated above, much labor has been expended to trace its origin, but without success.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE TUNNEL BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.—We have already mentioned that a submarine tunnel is seriously contemplated between Calais and Dover. Last week a perfect brigade of geometricians and naval men went down to study the possibility of carrying out this project. Levels were taken, plans drawn, &c., under the direction of M. THOME DE GAMOND. It will be remembered that a special commission appointed by the Emperor made a report some years ago, in which the feasibility of the project was proved, inasmuch as the submarine rocks of which the Straits are formed offer no serious obstacle to its realization. M. GAMOND has made surveys every year since this report was drawn up of the ground, and has decided that artificial islands will not be required, but that the tunnel can be constructed in four galleries, the longest of which will not exceed ten kilometres.—*Paris, (April 16) Correspondent of London Standard.*

M. RENAN AND ABD-EL-KADER.—M. RENAN, says the *Evenement*, left Europe in November, 1864, for Alexandria, after visiting Egypt; he afterward went to Beyrout and Damascus, where ABD-EL-KADER received him hospitably. Here a curious incident occurred. M. RENAN, who speaks Arabic, was conversing with the Emir of the past and the present. "Let us speak of you," said ABD-EL-KADER, and of your 'Life of Jesus.'" "You have then read it!" said M. RENAN, with surprise. The Emir sent for the volume, and opening it, said: "See! not only have I read it, but I have annotated it." The "Life of Jesus," annotated by ABD-EL-KADER, is certainly a curious work, and what is still more strange, the Emir thinks of publishing it!

It is said that another of the lions for the Nelson column has been cast. This is the second time such rumors have been circulated; let us hope they are well founded. It occupied nearly six years to get one lion done, or at least in such a state that it was exhibited in the sculptor's studio, an event noted in many minds by connection with an egregiously absurd suggestion that all which then needed to be done was to make slight modifications in the head and tail of the [illegible] more than two years have elapsed since his sides, we hope that imaginary brother was told to be born.—*Athenæum.*

THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA.

An Official Account of the Destitution in the State.

To his Excellency Robert M. Patton, Governor of Alabama:

SIR: As Commissioner of the State, appointed to aid Major-Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., for the State of Alabama in the receipt and distribution of supplies to the destitute, I beg leave to submit the following report:

During the month of January, rations for a greater or less number of days were issued to 5,245 white persons, and 2,426 colored. This did not reach the limit of the supply called for by Gen. SWAYNE'S requisition and placed at my disposal for apprtionment among the counties of the State to meet the wants of the destitute. It was the extent, however, that could be issued through the agencies then established.

During the month of February, as the agencies were extended, relief was afforded to 13,083 white and 4,107 colored persons.

In the month of March the arrangement for distribution of supplies had been more nearly completed throughout the State, and the issue was only limited by the supply, and relief, more or less complete, was afforded to 17,204 whites and 5,877 colored persons. The full amount furnished is being issued as regularly as the circumstances will admit. The number of white men receiving relief during the month of March was 1,085; women, 4,565; children, 11,387.

The number of freedmen receiving relief during that month was 849; women, 1,912; children, 2,768.

It will be seen that much the larger portion of these supplies is issued to women and children. The men who have received assistance are usually the aged, infirm or crippled.

I regret to have to report that destitution is rapidly on the increase throughout the State. The reports of suffering in some portions of the State are truly alarming, and well calculated to arouse the sympathies of every one who can be touched by the cry of hunger or the sufferings of his fellow-man.

The supply furnished by the Government, though apparently large, is wholly inadequate to meet the pressing wants of the destitute. In the mountainous portions of the State there is great suffering, and in some localities persons are reported as having actually perished from want of food.

It is believed that this destitution will continue to increase until harvest. Many who had supplies have been compelled to share them with their less fortunate neighbors, until they found themselves without provisions or the means of obtaining them. The number of families whose stores are thus exhausted is daily increasing.

Some efforts are being made by individual subscriptions and loans to obtain temporary relief for the sections of country in which the greatest destitution prevails.

Hon. LOUIS WYETH, of Marshall County, prompted by the sufferings of the people of that county, and the great destitution which prevails in the neighboring county, has gone beyond the limits of the State, and with commendable energy and all the earnestness which the nature of his mission would inspire, has presented the claims of his unfortunate and suffering neighbors. His efforts have been responded to with liberality, and the cities of Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati have generously contributed to the relief of the people of Northeastern Alabama.

Hon. WM. O. WINSTON, of DeKalb County, has also been engaged in a similar effort, and met with such assistance from the citizens of Montgomery as will enable him to furnish temporary relief to the destitute of that county.

Maj.-Gen. SWAYNE, who has at all times exhibited a commendable liberality in his efforts to relieve the wants of the destitute, and to whose influence we are largely indebted for the present supply of rations, manifests a disposition to do all that he can for the suffering in the present trying emergency.

Evidence of destitution so alarmingly urgent in its demands has accumulated to such an extent that a somewhat increased supply, though far short of the necessity, is anticipated. This increase, if realized, however, cannot be made available before the 1st of May. Thus far every effort has been made to restrict the issue of rations to persons unable to labor, and who had no property or means, there being not a sufficiency of supplies to furnish even limited relief to all of that class.

There are, however, large numbers of persons who own small farms and are endeavoring to cultivate them, but who, in consequence of inability to procure supplies to subsist themselves and families, will be compelled to abandon their homes and seek employment where they can obtain food.

A few bushels of corn would enable these parties to make crops that would place them beyond the pale of want, and render them independent and self-supporting in the future.

Without this assistance they will find it difficult to support their families from day to day, with no prospect of supply for the future and no provision for the coming Winter.

Were it in the power of the State to furnish a small quantity of grain to this class of citizens, it would add largely to the aggregate production of the country, and prove in the end a most valuable and timely appropriation. These people only ask for bread; they have long been accustomed to living without meat, and do not expect it.

The wheat-fields of Northern Alabama give promise of fine yields at the approaching harvest. The most trying period with the destitute will be the few months which intervene.

The great number of widows with families of small children to be found in all parts of the State, who are entirely or partially destitute, will require assistance for a longer period than the Federal Government will probably extend relief.

Many of these children must necessarily become charges upon the State or counties until they reach an age when they may be able to support themselves, or some provision be made for their care and sustenance.

The rations furnished by the Government have been apportioned among the several counties, as nearly in accordance with the comparative wants of the people as possible, with the information to be obtained from the reports of the probate judges and other reliable sources. The want of mail facilities and consequent difficulty of communication, the empty condition of the county treasuries, and the difficulties attending the transportation of supplies from the established depots to the several counties have all operated unfavorably for the counties remote from the depots, where the greatest destitution usually prevails.

The failure of the Probate Judges or their agents to make reports places it out of my power to give the number of rations distributed in the several counties.

Under the regulations by which Commissioners are governed no back rations can be issued. County agents who do not call for the rations apportioned their several counties at the beginning of each month fail to receive the supplies for the portion of the month which has expired. This want of promptness on the part of the agents does much to increase the inequality of the distribution.

Every effort is being made to remove these difficulties and to furnish such information as will make the destitute of every portion of the State receive a fair proportion of the relief furnished.

I inclose herewith a copy of a circular letter issued to the Probate Judges of the State on the 30th of March

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. H. CRUIKSHANK,
Commissioner of Alabama, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Conflict of Civil and Military Authority—An Attachment Issued Against Gen. Ruger—He Refuses to be Arrested—The President's Peace Proclamation.

From the Petersburgh Express.

On the 11th of April, Judge DANIEL G. FOWLE, of the Superior Court of North Carolina, in answer to the petition of Major JOHN H. GEE, praying that a writ of *habeas corpus* be issued, &c., so that the cause of his capture and detention by the military authorities might be inquired into, granted a writ, made returnable on the 14th. Gen. RUGER, commanding the State, made return that the said JOHN H. GEE was detained by him "as a prisoner under the authority of the President of the United States."

The body of the petitioner not being produced, his counsel moved for an attachment to issue against Brevet Maj.-Gen. RUGER, on account of his non-compliance with the mandate of the writ, and the insufficiency of his return thereto.

On the question of the sufficiency of this return, Judge FOWLE, on last Saturday, delivered a very able and learned opinion in vindication of the supremacy of the civil law, characterized by compact, logical and irresistible argument. The questions discussed were, whether:

1st. The military commission has jurisdiction of the alleged offences.

2d. Have the civil Courts the right to issue the writ of *habeas corpus?*

The Court considered the return to the writ insufficient, and ordered the issue of an attachment against Gen. RUGER, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,}
WAKE COUNTY, }

To the Sheriff of Wake County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take the body of Brevet Maj.-Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER, and him safely keep so that you have him before me forthwith, without bail or mainprise, at the Court-house in Raleigh.

Herein fail not, and have you there and then this writ.

Witness: DANIEL G. FOWLE, Judge Superior Court of law, at Court-house in Raleigh, this 28th April, 1866.

(Signed) DANIEL G. FOWLE, J. S. C.

Which the Sheriff subsequently returned with the following indorsement:

Executed the rule by serving copy upon Major-Gen. RUGER.

The General declined producing the body and refused to submit to an arrest, and I was unable to make the same because he was in command of a military force too strong to be overcome by the power of the county.

(Signed) E. H. RAY, Sheriff.

APRIL 28, 1866.

Whereupon the counsel of Major GEE submitted a request that the clerk be requested to certify and transmit all the proceedings in the case to His Excellency the Governor, for such action thereon as he might deem advisable. The Court, accordingly,

Ordered, That the papers in this case, together with the opinion of the Court, be filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law of Wake County, who is hereby directed to certify and transmit to his Excellency JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of the State of North Carolina, a transcript of all the proceedings of the Court in this case, that he may take such action in the premises as he may deem proper.

THE LATE PROCLAMATION—A TELEGRAM FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. WORTH received the following telegram from the President on Friday night, with reference to the [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April [illegible], 1866.

To Gov. WORTH: I am directed by the President to inform you that by his proclamation of April 2, 1866, it was not intended to interfere with military commissions at that time, or previously, organized, or trials then pending before such commissions, unless by special instructions the accused were to be turned over to the civil authority.

Gen. RUGER has been instructed to proceed with the trial to which you refer, but before the execution of any sentence rendered by said Commission, to report all proceedings to the War Department for examination and revision.

There has been an order this day prepared, and will soon be issued, which will relieve and settle all embarrassment growing out of a misconstruction of the proclamation, of which I will send you a copy.

EDWARD COOPER, Acting Private Secretary.

TEXAS.

Address to the Loyal People.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Express* of April 12 contains a spirited address to the people by the loyal men of that State, embodying a broad national platform, and proposing the names of well-known and proved men for State officers at the approaching June election. The need of the South, as they admirably express it, is peace. They add:

"We want a firm and regular administration of the laws in the Courts of the country for the protection of life and property. We wish to see order restored throughout our State; we wish for the security of the domestic fireside; we wish industry to be undisturbed, so that the losses of the past can be repaired; we wish to see the Union restored in fact as well as in theory; we wish the hearths of all the people to warm once more with love for the Union and Government established by our fathers, that they may be in the future, as they were in the past, the Union and Government of a free, prosperous, powerful and happy people. We wish our beloved State to regain as soon as possible her position as a member of the Federal Union, that her people may have a voice in the councils of the nation, and share the benefits of fostering and beneficent legislation."

Their declaration of principles embodies devotion to the Union; a recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States; repudiation of the doctrine of secession; the maintenance of the National credit and repudiation of the rebel debt; confidence in the wisdom of the President and Congress; acquiescence in the abolition of slavery; the determination to deal justly with the freedmen, and liberty of speech and of the press.

The ticket is as follows:

For Governor—E. M. Pease, of Travis County.

For Lieutenant-Governor—B. H. Epperson, of Red River County.

For Attorney-General—G. C. Binkley, of Grayson County.

For Comptroller—James H. Shaw, of Burleson County.

For Treasurer—Samuel Harris, of Travis County.

For Commissoner of the Land Office—Francis M. White, of Jackson County.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—Wm. E. Jones, of Bexar County; James H. Bell, of Williamson County, Colbert Caldwell, of Grimes County; Wm. Steadman, of Rusk County; Wm. H. Johnson, of Lamar County.

Of these gentlemen the *Express* speaks in enthusiastic terms:

"The candidates recommended are among the most prominent and able men among us. Most of them are old Texans who have long been identified with the State, who have occupied exalted positions, who are widely known and universally respected. We do not hesitate to say that the people of Texas have never before had so able, patriotic and respectable a body of men presented to them upon one ticket."

Southern Electoral Vote of 1868.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

Among the provisions brought forward by the Committee on Reconstruction for securing the nation against improper influences from those who have lately been rebels, is a proposal to amend the Constitution so that no person who voluntarily engaged in the rebellion shall be allowed to vote for President and Vice-President until after July 4, 1870. This is in consonance with the suggestion we made some days ago that such a project was on foot, and that it could not be carried out except by an amendment of the Constitution, which we do not believe can be effected. Such an amendment requires the approval of twenty-seven States for its ratification.

The Committee understand that the method of voting for President and Vice-President, and of declaring the result, is fixed by the second article of the Constitution—that it is, therefore, a vested constitutional right; and they seem to go upon the hypothesis that it is a right which cannot be annulled except by an amendment. Judge SHELLABARGER, in his speech recently delivered, took the ground that the rebels had forfeited all their political rights, this among the rest, by the rebellion. If that position is tenable, a law declaring it to be so is all that is necessary to make it effective. The rumors afloat of what the Committee were agreeing upon led us to believe that they were acquiescing in Judge SHELLABARGER'S views, and predicating their policy upon them. The report corrects our impression, however, and renders it probable that the Committee did not like to risk the question upon that ground. But it remains to be seen whether it would not have been far better to have left it upon that basis than to admit that position to be wrong by undertaking to amend the Constitution in that particular.

The Committee propose to ask three-fourths of the States to say that no elector who has been engaged in the rebellion shall be allowed to vote for President and Vice-President in 1868. Now, of what practical use will it be to ask such a question? Let us see: If the nineteen free States and West Virginia vote for it, it will be seven short of enough to carry it. If either Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri or Arkansas refuse to ratify it, it will be lost; and there is hardly a probability that more than two of them will, because beside the Democratic vote in those States, which will be adverse to it, there will be electors in each of them ostracised by it. However desirable such an amendment to the Constitution may be, it is not at all likely that any delegated convention or legislative body in any of the Southern States, will be found to go for it. So that it appears to us that the agitation of the question will merely be a subject with which to divert the public attention awhile, and give the Democrats an opportunity to take an issue upon it two years, at least, before the question would otherwise arise.

With all proper deference to the judgment of the Committee, we must suggest that some better method than this must be invented to keep out the votes of Southern electors for President and Vice-President in 1866.

A Few Facts of History, Showing the Origin of the Quarrel between the President and Congress.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 28.

There is a peculiar and somewhat interesting history connected with—or, rather, the cause of—the the difficulties between President JOHNSON and the radical members of the present Congress. This question should be more fully understood by the people than it is, in order that they may draw correct conclusions of the merits or demerits of the belligerents, as well as a full knowledge of the probable extent to which the quarrel will or should run: and, also, as to whether it is a matter in which the masses may feel it incumbent upon themselves to participate.

We must go back into the history of reconstruction many months to get our starting point. It will be remembered that when Mr. LINCOLN was about to issue his Emancipation Proclamation, he was persuaded by ANDREW JOHNSON, W. G. BROWNLOW and others, then acknowledged to be noble men in Tennessee, to omit that State in his decree. There were various objects the Tennesseeans had in having their State thus omitted.

The first great reason, we believe, was that they did not wish it understood that the great State of Tennessee, in which they took much worthy pride, had in any shape or manner seceded from the Union. They did not wish the stamp of treason to be placed upon the record of their State. Although cursed with vile traitors, the Union men wished to show that it was not so easy a thing to take a State out of the Union as had been contended, and although it had been proclaimed by a bogus Legislature that the State had seceded, yet it was justly claimed by the Union men, and was, indeed, really a fact, that a large majority of the people of Tennessee were opposed from the first to secession.

In the second place, there was a noble work to be performed in Tennessee, and the Union men considered themselves equal to the task of performing it. Thousands of slaves were to be made freemen, and the Union men went to work with a will in clearing the State from the curse of Slavery; and, again, the State was to be reorganized; rebels were to be disfranchised; and all the machinery of State Government, which had been thrown out of gear, was to be repaired, rehabilitated and set in motion. To accomplish all this would be, they thought, a glorious triumph not alone in favor of freedom and the genius of progress which marks the present age, but it would have been, had Congress received it in the proper spirit, a withering rebuke to traitors and all the enemies of the Union and Union men of Tennessee and the whole South. It was a noble work, and has been nobly performed by the Union men of Tennessee. It shows to the world what can be accomplished by the true and noble when they work together in harmony. In Tennessee Slavery has been abolished, and the men who committed treason against the United States have been disfranchised. A loyal Governor and loyal men in the main fill the State offices; good and true men were elected to Congress. There have been murmurings of trouble from traitors who have returned to the State from the rebel army, but the troops of the Union are alone sufficient to keep them in check, which they will most certainly do.

In this good work of reconstruction in Tennessee, no man did more or took greater pride in its final consummation than did President JOHNSON. He was and is a warm and personal friend to the men who who were elected to represent the State in the American Congress; and often expressed himself as not at all anxious about the admission of any other State besides his own Tennessee, which he believed fully reconstructed and fit to take her place in the sisterhood of States, as though the taint of treason was not upon her garments.

This was all accomplished before the meeting of the present Congress. When it convened there came rumors of trouble. It was proclaimed by THADDEUS STEVENS & Co. that Tennessee, as well as all other States lately in rebellion, must be declared out of the Union. Were this to be so, then President JOHNSON might with propriety be declared an alien enemy, and of course not a legal President of the United States—not, in fact, a citizen. We have talked with the representatives elect from Tennessee, and know that they feel keenly the disappointment of not having their State admitted again to the privileges of a member of the original compact. They believe that she ought to have been admitted in full communion and fellowship, while other States that had not the elements of loyalty within them might very properly have been kept out in the cold, and reap the just punishment of stubborn, unrelenting treason. The prompt admission of Tennessee would have had a most excellent effect in illustrating the doctrine that treason must be punished, while it [illegible] the rebel Confederacy. Traitors can have no place in the American Congress, if we can prevent it—you must do better than that, if you expect to be represented in Congress or return to the fellowship of States!

Such a "plan" would have covered the whole ground. All other matters, we have believed, were minor points, and could be settled as we went along. The main thing was to keep traitors out of Congress. The Congressmen elect from Tennessee are in full sympathy with the loyal people—(yes, as radical as the most radical upon that point)—in their desire to punish traitors, and wish that none but the true should be put upon guard. They fully indorse every movement to make treason odious.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, April 28.

We have had the singular pleasure of a lengthened interview with this eminent Georgian, this incomparable statesman. It will be a matter of congratulation, over all the South, that his health is better than at any time during the last thirty years, and his hopes of liberty more secure, since 1859, when, with prophetic vision, he saw the coming anarchy and, feeling that madness ruled the hour against reason, retired from the House of Representatives at Washington.

Mr. STEPHENS has well-grounded anticipations of a final reaction against fanaticism and absolutism. He does not believe that the Mountain Party can rule always against the sterling common sense of the country's intellect. He very properly conceives that, when once brought together in rational discussion, there will be a mighty return to olden principles. Abiding that time, it behooves the South to be temperate and possessed of the wisdom that comes from moderation.

By a judicious combination of various conservative elements, all will yet be well. The Democrats have gained immensely in the West, and very far from being utterly annihilated, as our Washington correspondent suspects, they will, if rightly guided, make formidable changes in the *status* of the next Congress.

Mr. STEPHENS very aptly compares the present condition of the country to an overthrown HERCULES, prostrated by the unsocketing of his whole osseous system. Put back the gigantic limbs in their normal places and the prone Titan will erect himself at once. The great danger now is, that this disjointing of the physical economy will so shock the nervous Government as to produce a species of political tetanus. All good men and true must labor to replace what has become so terribly unhinged.

We are free to confess that Mr. STEPHENS has infused new life into us, and had the politicians of our day but half his sagacity and patriotism, it would not be long before new life would be kindled in the sluggian veins of the Great Republic.

A Negro Woman Kills Six of Her Children by Starvation.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 27, 1866.

I have reliable information of one of the most inhuman acts of a negro woman yet known. Last Fall a woman with five small children, from six months of age to six years, with old grandmother BLIND, a deaf mute, came to the farm of a Mr. WELCH, in Pontotoc County, Miss., and engaged to work at $16 per month. About three weeks ago it was noticed she did not come out to work, and when being questioned, she complained of being sick. Another day passed, when Mr. WELCH found her missing from the plantation, and he instituted a search and found the stair door which led up into a dark, narrow room, heavily barricaded and locked. After some difficulty he opened the door with an axe, and discovered the old woman and two children lying against the door, dead. Another child was at the head of the stairs, dead also. The other two were just alive, and in an advanced state of starvation. The oldest of the latter two has since died; the other, a boy, it is thought can not survive.

This black wretch was found three miles from Jackson, Miss., with her paramour, a negro man, who had been seen strolling around Mr. WELCH'S plantation with her. Her reason for this inhuman action was, that she did not like to work so hard to support the old woman and the "brats." She was carried back to Pontotoc County to be tried.

United States District Court in North Carolina.

From the Wilmington Journal, May 1.

The District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, opened its Spring session in this place yesterday, His Honor G. W. BROOKS, presiding. The United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina, D. H. STARBUCK, Esq., and the United States Marshal, Mr. GOODLOE, were present.

The Court has but a limited criminal jurisdiction, and under the act of Congress persons to form a Grand Jury are not summoned except by a special order from the Judge. The first Grand Jury which has been convened in this Court for many years past, was organized yesterday, and we learn that they received from the Court a very lucid and comprehensive charge. We hear, however, of no business of a criminal nature which will be brought before the Court.

OBITUARY.

A Veteran Publisher.

From the Boston Journal, May 1.

WILLIAM W. CLAPP, Esq., long and reputably known in connection with the Press of New-England, and especially with that of Boston, died yesterday afternoon at his residence on Winthrop-street, Roxbury, at the advanced age of 82 years and 6 months. A few weeks ago he was attacked with illness from which it was feared at the time he could not recover; but he rallied, and it was not until Saturday last that the symptoms of his disease boded a fatal termination. He lingered until yesterday afternoon, when he died calmly and peacefully. He had always enjoyed excellent health as a reward of untiring industry and temperate habits. His love for labor never forsook him; indeed, until within a few weeks, simply as a recreation, he worked at "the art preservative of all arts" with all the industry and skill of his earlier years.

Mr. CLAPP was born in Boston, Nov. 2, 1783, and was the son of Capt. BELA CLAPP, a contractor and builder. He received his education at Master STANIFORD'S school, and possessing a desire to become a printer, was apprenticed when 14 years of age to Messrs. YOUNG & MINNS, who were editors and publishers of a semi-weekly paper called *The Massachusetts Mercury.* He was connected with seven different newspapers, viz: *Gazette of Maine*, eight years; *Repertory*, four years; Boston *Daily Advertiser*, nearly two years; *Hampshire Gazette*, two years; Boston *City Gazette*, six months, and the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, over thirty years, and it would appear he established the first daily morning paper in Boston, initiated the first attempt at a daily evening paper, and placed on a firm foundation the first, and to-day the oldest Sunday morning paper published in the United States.

Mr. CLAPP never held any public office, his time being engrossed by the cares of business; and indeed he had little taste for official honors. He was never happier than when engaged in his own office; and with the exception of the time he devoted to the militia in his younger days, he was always during business hours to be found at his post. He was not lacking, however, in public spirit, and was in his day one of the progressive men of Boston, always to be found with those who advocated measures which tended to increase the prosperity of the city. He was a printer from a love of the art, and after his retirement from the *Gazette* in 1847 till within a few months, he devoted more or less time, as his inclination induced him, to the art. Mr. CLAPP during his long career has written more or less for the Press. Many of his articles he composed at the case with stick in hand. The letters to his own paper during a trip he made to Europe in 1843 were interesting and instructive.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. JOHN M'DOUGAL, OF CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Alta, April 31.

EX-GOV. JOHN MCDOUGAL died in this city yesterday. The deceased had been for some two years past somewhat afflicted in mind, and had suffered several attacks of disease aggravated by mental disorder and imaginary ills, which, at times, rendered him not morally accountable, and led him on several occasions to the verge of suicide. Some six months since he had a severe attack of disease of the kidneys, and was for some months confined to his bed. During this time he talked rationally on nearly all subjects, but recurring constantly to the matter of his disease, and the certainty of a horrid death which had fixed itself in his mind, he frequently expressed a regret that he had not been allowed to kill himself, as he intended doing when first attacked. Lately he has been apparently in robust health, but spoke constantly of dying suddenly at no distant day. Yesterday afternoon he met SAM. PLATT, Esq., on Merchant-street, and commenced talking to him of the matter in his usual style, saying also that he was feeling slightly unwell at the time. Mr. PLATT asked him to step up into the office, remarking that they would talk about that at their leisure. They walked together to Mr. PLATT'S office, and after a few minutes' conversation Mr. PLATT was called out to attend to business, leaving the Governor alone in the office. On his return, about 2 P. M., the conversation was resumed, when the Governor suddenly fell back on the sofa, and became purple in the face. Mr. PLATT ran for water and restoratives, and a number of our leading physicians were immediately summoned to render medical aid. They found the Governor suffering from an attack of apoplexy, and resorted to the usual remedies, but without success, and, after receiving the last rites of the Church, the sufferer expired about 5 P. M. The remains were removed, to the residence of J. J. AYRES, on Turk-street, near Taylor, from whence the funeral will take place. Deceased was, we believe, a native of Ohio. He came to this State from the West, in 1848, or earlier, and resided for a time in Sacramento, where he was living when elected the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State, in 1849. Soon after the election, Gov. P. H. BURNETT resigned, and Lieut.-Gov. MCDOUGAL, under the provisions of the Constitution, succeeded to the position of Governor.

HON. RUFUS M'INTIRE, OF PARSONFIELD, MAINE.

This gentleman, who, some years past, was prominent among the politicians of Maine, died at his residence at the Middle Road, Parsonsfield, Me., on Saturday last, in his eighty-third year. He was born at York, Me., in 1784, and received the education then common in country towns, but having a great love for learning he employed every possible effort to procure an education, which consummation depended on his own industry. By working out and by school-teaching he acquired the means to fit himself for college at the Academy at South Berwick, and subsequently graduated at Dartmouth in 1810. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812; but the troubles with England broke out and he joined the army on the frontier and remained in it as commander of a company until peace was declared. He was a member of the Convention which met at Brunswick and formed the constitution of Maine; and after the separation of that territory from Massachusetts, represented York, his native town, in the first session of the Maine Legislature. Afterward he was appointed County Attorney for York County, and subsequently was elected to Congress, where he served in the popular branch from 1826 to 1836. He was Land Agent for Maine in 1839 and 1840, and afterward [illegible] lawyer. His contributions to agricultural journals were very numerous, and demonstrated great skill and judgment in rural affairs. He was held in high respect—a tribute his character and attainments demanded, because of their goodness and strength—and the people among whom he died will mourn a kind friend and reliable adviser gone. Mr. MCINTYRE was a widower during many years, and leaves a large grown-up family.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Bank Failures in the Oil Regions—Arrest of Hon. C. V. Culver.

From the Rochester Express, May 2.

The general topic of discussion in the streets yesterday was the arrest of Hon. C. V. CULVER, at Reno, on Monday. The warrant for the arrest was issued on complaint of THOMAS HOGE, P. R. GRAY and JOHN DUFFIELD, of Franklin. The warrant contains three distinct charges, one of which is conspiracy to defraud. Mr. CULVER was taken to Franklin, and held to bail in the sum of $60,000, which he had not procured at 6 o'clock P. M.

Mr. AUSTIN, the Cashier of the Venango Bank, was arrested on similar charges, and gave bail in the sum of $80,000.

The citizens of Franklin have suffered more severely than those of any other locality by the failure. The following named persons are the principal losers:

James S. Myers	$61,000	John Rynd	$100,000
Richard Irwin	40,000	N. B. Bushnell	50,000
L. D. Rogers	40,000	Thomas Hoge	50,000
John Duffield	40,000		

Here are seven persons whose losses approximate $400,000. The aggregate losses of the people at Franklin are probably double that amount.

The recent meetings of creditors of the Petroleum Bank of Titusville, while not effecting any desired purpose, have reawakened the public interest in regard to the affairs of that institution. The confidential investigation of the Committee gave the public no additional facts, and of course the creditors were as much in the dark as ever. The very lenient verdict of the Committee, submitted to the adjourned meeting of creditors, was received with blank astonishment, and when the ayes were called for on its adoption, there was not a single response. A few voices were heard in the negative and the motion was declared lost. Subsequently, the motion to accept was renewed by a gentleman who was not a creditor of the bank, but humanely desired to relieve the distressing silence of the occasion, and there were a few votes in the affirmative. So the report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

This was all proper enough, but evidently not satisfactory to a majority of the creditors present. As a consequence, some of their number have decided to act on their own responsibility, and the following affidavit was sent yesterday to the Auditor-General for the purpose of having a Receiver appointed for the Petroleum Bank:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Crawford County, ss: HENRY H. LYLE, of Titusville, in said county, being duly sworn, says that he is a depositor in the bank at Titusville, heretofore called the Petroleum National Bank. That on the 28th March, A. D. 1866, said bank suspended payment, and has remained closed up to the first day of May, 1866. That deponent has repeatedly, in the interim, been to said bank, and there demanded his deposits, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M., and three o'clock P. M., and that the said bank officers have neglected and refused to pay the deponent his money there deposited, amounting to the sum of about one thousand dollars.

And deponent further says that by such refusal to open said bank, the said bank has committed an act of insolvency. And this deponent is informed and believes that the funds of said bank have been permitted to be removed since the time when said bank was last opened for business. And this affidavit is made in order that the Auditor may have reliable information that said bank has committed acts of insolvency, and that proceedings may be had under the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY B. LYLE.

Subscribed and sworn this 1st day of May, A. D. 1866, before me.

JOEL N. ANGIER,
Mayor of the City of Titusville.

Mr. LYLE'S case is one of peculiar significance. He informs us that he did business with the Petroleum Bank under the supposition that it was actually a National Bank, as the sign conspicuously intimated—the stationery and pass-books bearing the same designation. Such, however, was not the fact. Whether any additional responsibility will result from the misrepresentation is yet to be determined.

The firm of A. D. COTTON & Co., Petroleum Centre, who were also involved by the Culver failure, are said to have effected a compromise with their creditors, all of whom, with a single exception, have consented so accept a *pro rata* dividend from the assets of the institution. It is said the firm will pay fifty cents on the dollar.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. CULVER has procured bail at Franklin, and has been released from custody.

Disaster in Hartford, Conn—The City Bindery in Ruins.

From the Hartford Times, May 2.

At 2 o'clock last night, or rather this morning, during a furious northeast rain-storm, which came down in floods, the entire north wall of the lofty brick structure on Trumbull-street, below Pearl, known as the City Bindery, fell out with a tremendous crash, carrying with it the contents of all the north rooms, book presses, machinery, windows, roof and the timbers of the different stories. The whole was one vast pile of ruins, presenting, this morning, a scene of confusion worse confounded.

From a portion of the ground adjoining the fallen building on the north the "Old Jail Building," known as the City Printing Office, had been demolished and removed, leaving a vacant lot on which the owners, CASE, LOCKWOOD & Co., were digging deep for a foundation and cellar for a new brick edifice to be erected in close connection with the City Bindery on the south and their fine new lofty brick structure occupied by them as a printing house on the west, and fronting on Pearl-street. In the progress of this excavation the workmen had gone close up to the north wall of the City Bindery Building, and then dug down to a considerable depth below its foundation stones. It is said they dug six feet below these stones! This was a dangerous condition of things, and very unsafe in case of a rain. The rain came, and the slippery clay, thus weakened, was unable to hold up the foundations with their immense superincumbent weight. When the fall occurred it came with a great crash.

DANIEL EDGERTON, the night watchman of the building, had just left it and was in the act of walking out of it and over the little wooden-covered passage-way, which, at the height of the third story, connected the destroyed building with the new City Printing Office, when the building he had that moment left, fell with a thundering crash into a heap of ruins. The bridge on which he was, was saved from going down by its firm connection with the new building.

The centre wall, running east and west through the bindery building, and a foot thick, it is evident alone saved the entire building from destruction. This wall stands, with the south and east wall, though the latter, standing lofty and lone, looks unsafe.

Two policemen were stationed about the ruins today, to prevent people from getting into danger by going among the ruins.

The building, a brick structure, was owned by CASE, LOCKWOOD & Co., and will not be a total loss. It may take $8,000 or $10,000 to restore it to a perfect condition again. Their losses in implements is between $5,000 and $6,000, and in material we do not learn, but it must be something. Their presses, with the exception of two embossing presses, valued at $3,000, were all in the new building just west of the structure that fell.

The south basement was occupied by EDWIN BOLLES, as a plating establishment. He loses little, if anything.

The entire story above and the north basement was occupied by the Hartford Plate Company, E. W. SHERRY, Agent, and their plating establishment, formerly the Hartford Manufacturing Company. Their loss is $20,000, in material and in machinery—drops, presses, rolls, dyes, &c.

The next story above was occupied by O. D. CASE & Co., Publishers. They had 2,000 volumes of GREELEY'S *American Conflict*, Vol. 1, all ready for delivery; 1,500 volumes of JUNIUS HENRI BROWN'S *Four Years in Secessia*, and a quantity of MITCHELL'S outline maps. Their loss cannot at present be known.

The two stories above, and the attic, were occupied by CASE, LOCKWOOD & Co. as a bindery. They had 5,000 volumes of *Anecdotes of the Rebellion*, a part ready for delivery to-day to the Hartford Publishing Company, besides a quantity in various stages of forwardness; selling price $4 a volume. These will not be a total loss. They also had 15,000 volumes of Greeley's *Conflict* in the binding works for O. D. CASE & Co.; selling price $4 to $7 a volume. They were also getting out a quantity of Cottage Bibles, and forty different school-books, on a contract for 20,000, in part already delivered, prices ranging from 75 cents to $3 a volume.

What the aggregate of losses may be is not known; but it is thought that $50,000 will scarcely cover it.

The shaft connecting with the engine and turning the belting for the numerous presses in the City Printing Office was bent by the falling ruins, and work is temporarily stopped in the latter establishment. The engine itself is not damaged.

It is an almost providential circumstance that the crash came in the night. About three hundred hands, male and female, are employed in the building, and had the fall occurred in the day time a fearful loss of life would have occurred.

The Fire in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Journal, May 1.

All of the buildings of the Clock Works in the quadrangle on St. John-street were burned, except the office and the iron foundry—which is a long brick building in the extreme rear—and a portion of the wooden building, the rear of which faces Hamilton-street, and which is used for painting, staining and ornamenting the cases. The number of buildings destroyed belonging to the Clock Company were seven, two of which were brick and the rest wood. These buildings were all used, except the one in which the engine was stationed, for making up, varnishing and polishing clock-cases, and were at the time filled with a large amount of stock in various stages of completion, the larger part, however, being varnished and polished, and nearly completed, the whole being estimated to be worth $100,000. All the contents of these shops were destroyed—not a dollar's worth being saved—all the machinery and tools going with the rest. Many of the workmen had chests of tools in the shops, all of which were of course lost. Upon many of the workmen this loss falls with heavy force. About half the Company's works are destroyed. The other half, the larger part of which consists of the brass foundry and shops for the manufacture of clock movements, are situated on the west side of Hamilton-street, and escaped unharmed. There were several thousand clocks finished and boxed up ready to be sent off, which were stored in the building in which the office is situated. These were all saved. No finished clocks were destroyed. The Clock Company were insured in the following companies, through Messrs. LESTER & WEBB, of this city:

NEW-YORK—Citizens, $3,500; Harmony, $5,500; Tradesmens', $3,500; Adriatic, $1,500; Baltic, $4,000; Croton, $3,000; Germania, $4,000; International, $4,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Relief, $3,000; Yonkers, $2,500; Beekman, $3,000; Columbia, $3,000; North American, $3,000.

HARTFORD—Connecticut, $2,000; Putnam, $4,000.

SPRINGFIELD—Hampden, $2,000; Massasoit, $2,000; Springfield, $3,000.

PROVIDENCE—Merchants, $2,000; American, $2,000; Commercial, $2,000; Naragansett, $4,000; Equitable, $2,000; Washington, $3,000; Roger Williams, $2,000.

NORWICH.—New-London, $2,000; Thames, $1,000; Norwich, $6,000; Albany, of Albany, $3,000; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Home, of New-Haven, $3,500; North-western, of Oswego, $2,500; Norwalk, $1,000; People's, of Worcester, $3,000; Western Massachusetts, of Pittsfield, $3,000. These insurances were on the buildings and their contents.

A number of dwellings, for the most part tenement houses, were burned. They were insured for the most part in New-England companies.

An Immense Fraud in Washington County—Banks Swindled.

From the Troy Whig, May 1.

Considerable excitement exists in Washington County, in consequence of an immense swindle which has just been perpetrated by two old and well known farmers named STEPHEN BATTEY and JONATHAN HOAG. These individuals have long been known as honest and upright characters, and were highly esteemed by all who knew them. The sudden discovery of an extensive fraud committed by them creates as much astonishment as a thunderbolt coming out of a clear sky. BATTEY has been considered worth at least $40,000, and HOAG $60,000. For some years past they have been doing business together, and in addition to their farms they owned one-third interest in a mill in Michigan, valued at $18,000, and $10,000 of the capital stock of the National Exchange Bank of Lansinburgh. The two men transacted their business at the Cambridge Valley National Bank, located at Cambridge, Washington County, of which Mr. JAMES THOMPSON is cashier. During the months of February, March and April last this bank discounted for the firm six notes, five for the amount of $3,000, and the sixth for $4,000, one of the notes made by BATTEY, and the others by HOAG, all of them payable at the office of E. W. GRIFFIN & Co., Albany. The first note fell due on the 23d of April, but before that time HOAG and BATTEY unaccountably disappeared, and have not been seen since. It has since been ascertained that on the 12th of April they disposed of all their property, including farms, interest in the Western mill, and bank stock, to the firm of E. W. GRIFFIN & Co., of Albany. When the note fell due and payment on the same was demanded by the Bank it was refused, and a suit has been commenced by the bank to recover, and an effort will be made to invalidate the sale of the property, now in the possession of GRIFFIN & Co., and attach the same on the ground that it was designed to defraud the bank. Other banks in Washington and Saratoga Counties have suffered in the same manner, to the extent, it is reported, of upward of $40,000. It is estimated that the liabilities of BATTEY and HOAG amount to at least $80,000. Messrs. BEACH & SMITH, the well known Attorneys of this city, have been engaged as counsel by the Cambridge Valley Bank, and the suit against Messrs. E. W. GRIFFIN & Co. is to be prosecuted. The families of the swindlers still reside in Washington County, but pretend to know nothing of the whereabouts of BATTEY and HOAG. This is one of the most stupendous swindles that has ever occurred in this vicinity, and will furnish a theme for newspaper comment for some time to come.

Internal Revenue Receipts in San Francisco.

From the Alta Californian.

The following statement of the receipts of the Internal Revenue Deparment in San Francisco, for the quarter ending March 31, 1866, will be read with interest. It is the best possible answer to the croaking about "hard times," and the "decay of San Francisco," of which we have heard so much for some time past, from certain quarters where "the wish is father to the thought:"

JANUARY, 1866.

Manufactures	$155,755 82
Bullion	24,230 96
Animals	2,809 40
Gross Receipts	5,781 30
Auction and Broker's Sales	2,544 89
Licenses	2,581 62
Income	11,517 77
Stamps	8,185 44
Correct amount for January	$213,407 20

FEBRUARY, 1866.

Manufactures	$127,261 07
Bullion	14,305 39
Animals slaughtered	2,185 80
Gross Receipts	10,239 30
Auction and Brokers' Sales	1,773 86
Licenses	2,804 95
Income	5,736 30
Stamps	6,299 94
	$170,595 71

MARCH, 1866.

Manufactures	$152,153 24
Bullion	21,608 16
Animals	3,629 40
Gross Receipts	6,001 28
Auction and Broker's Sales	2,510 62
Licenses	2,346 66
Income	12,467 42
Stamps	7,449 31
	$207,566 09
Total for quarter	$591,561 00

The Late Gen. Alexander Hays—A Monument.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Mr. P. C. RENIERS, sculptor, whose establishment is located on Penn-street, above Wayne, is at present engaged on a beautiful monument designed to be placed over the remains of the gallant and lamented Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, and interred in the Allegheny cemetery. The monument will be fifteen feet in height, and at the base will be five feet seven inch wide by seven feet deep. It is composed of albert freestone, brought from Nova Scotia, and when completed will be a worthy tribute to the memory of the departed hero. The base of the monument is divided into two parts. The first being two feet six inches in height with a length of five feet seven inches and a width of five feet. The second is one foot six inches high and four feet seven inches by four feet. On the front of this second base the following appropriate lines are inscribed:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
His silent tent is spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

Resting on the second base is a massive die, four feet seven inches high, three feet seven inches long and three feet wide. On the front surface is a raised panel with the memorial inscription:

Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS,
Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness,
May 5, 1864.
Born July 8, 1819.

This monument was erected by the soldiers of his command.

Surmounting this panel are various military and patriotic designs in relief, which are executed in artistic style. On one of the side panels are engraved the names of seventeen battles of the Mexican war in which Gen. HAYS participated, and on the opposite panel are the names of the sixteen battles in which he was engaged during the rebellion, as follows: Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, the Orchard, Glendale, Malvern, the two battles of Bristow, Bull Run, Georgetown, Gettysburgh, Auburn, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and the fatal Wilderness. On the die, and supported at the four corners of the lion's claws, is a sarcophagus, draped by the American flag. This sarcophagus is three feet high, and is three feet six inches by three feet. This in turn is surmounted by a splendidly carved spread eagle, resting one foot on a cannon ball, and having under its other foot a torn laurel wreath. The work is being executed in the most artistic manner, and when completed will add greatly to the appearance of the Allegheny Cemetery, which is already a most beautiful resting place for the dead. The monument will probably be completed in about two weeks.

he Prospect of a Rice Crop in South Carolina.

From the Georgetown (S. C.) Times, April 25.

From information derived from the most trustworthy sources, we are inclined to the opinion that there cannot be more than the eighth of a crop of rice made in this district. Many places have not been planted at all, and we have not heard of a single one where all the land is under cultivation. In addition to this, Cuffee and Cudjo, Dinah and Dorcas do not work as they were wont to do before they were made freedmen and freedwomen. Many of them, not holding in appreciation the Monkish maxim that "work is worship," regard labor as undignified and inconsistent with liberty and the pursuit of happiness, if they are restrained and controlled by any rules or regulations not in perfect harmony with an absolute license to do or not to do what caprice or inclination may prompt them to. The great majority of them are unable to understand the nature and the obligation of contracts. There is not a plantation in the district where one or more of them have not in the most flagrant manner broken their engagements; and a liberal charity induces us to believe that in most instances they thought they had a perfect right to make and unmake what they had done at their will and pleasure.

Under these circumstances it need not create no disappointment if the small quantity of land planted should fail to produce the usual yield. It is badly prepared, it is as a general rule badly worked, and the result must be a poor crop.

A WIFE SUES HER HUSBAND FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A Mrs. KEZIAH PALMER has entered a suit against her husband, SOLON PALMER, before Judge FOX, of the Ohio Supreme Court, now sitting at Cincinnati, to recover the sum of $10,000 damages sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of her being incarcerated in the Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, by her husband and others, she being a sane woman. Mr. LEE, counsel for the defendant, denied Mrs. PALMER'S right to sue on the ground that she was like an infant, which could sue through its guardian, yet unlike it, for she, being a married woman, was not entitled to a guardian, and was therefore unable to sue at all. The husband was her sole guardian, and as such had the custody of her person, and had the right, with the aid of the law, to place her in a lunatic asylum. Judge FOX doubted the force of such law, and thought Mr. PALMER ought to be punished more than a third person. Mr. THOMPSON, counsel for the plaintiff, argued the old maxim of law, that no wrong existed without a remedy. Judge FOX decided that the common law recognizes no right on the part of a wife to sue her husband, nor on the part of a husband to sue his wife. But in modern times a wife is permitted to sue. Under the present state of the law, however, the wife cannot sustain a personal action against her husband for a tort. But this rule did not extend to strangers; and a woman would, in the opinion of the Court, be justified in sustaining a suit in her own name against persons who had shamefully abused her, especially where one of the parties was her husband. Therefore, so much of the answer of the other defendants as set up the overture of the plaintiff would be overruled.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two Circuit Judges in Virginia, Messrs. SHEFFEY and CHRISTIAN, in recent charges to the Grand Juries of their respective counties, spoke very justly and humanely of the manner in which the freedmen ought to be treated. They both declared that the negroes are, by the Constitution and laws, clothed with certain civil and personal rights which Courts are in duty bound to recognize and respect. One of them said: "I feel assured the Grand Jury of this county will so discharge their duties as to give no occasion for criticism to the most sensitive or suspicious." The other said: "Let us cheerfully and heartily accord to them that protection in all their civil and personal rights."

The authorities of Augusta, Ga., have forbidden the freedmen from strewing flowers on the graves of the Union soldiers. The colored people assembled recently at one of their school-houses near the Cemetery, for the above purpose, and well provided with flowers, wreaths and banners. Their teachers, white and black, accompanied them, and they marched to deposit their offerings upon the graves of the nation's dead. The procession was met at the gate of the Cemetery by the Mayor of the city and a strong force of police, and despite the entreaties of the teachers, and tears of the poor negroes, was sternly refused admission.

The farmers of Illinois, living near St. Louis, have suffered so severely by the depredations of horse thieves that they have lately resolved to take the law into their own hands. On Monday they hanged a man in Calhoun County, in whose possession stolen animals were found, and now a man is in custody in Hardin County who will be soon, if he has not been already, hanged. The most decisive measures, however, have been adopted in Jersey County. Five men were caught in horse stealing, early in the month, and instantly killed.

Few of the pioneer miners of California and Nevada—even those who discovered and opened the richest mines—reap great advantages from their opportunities. Gov. SUTTER, first discoverer of gold in California, is supported by a pension from the State; COMSTOCK, who found and gave his name to the great silver lode in Nevada, is a vagrant trespasser in Montana; ALVA GOULD, locator of the Gould & Curry claim, is making shingles for a living in Washoe Valley; MARSHAL and WEMER, who found the first gold on the south fork of the American River in 1848, are both reduced to biting poverty.

An old mountaineer, from Fort Sully, in explanation of the recent floods in the Missouri valley, says that more snow fell along the Missouri than was ever known before. As late as the 16th of March three feet of snow fell upon the one foot already on the ground, which was followed by heavy and general rains on the 20th, continuing through the week, which carried off all the snow and caused the freshet now running out.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* says: "Mr. ISAAC BARKER, of Tiverton, R. I., was in town lately, wearing clothing with silver buttons over two hundred years old. In company with his brother, PELEG BARKER, he owns a house in Pembroke, 12 miles from Plymouth, which is 239 years old. It is still inhabited, has always been in their family, and is believed to be the oldest house in the United States."

An interesting and important decision, touching the responsibility of common carriers, has just been decided at Milwaukee, in which the American Express Company are made to pay two hundred dollars for damages done to a Cremona fiddle while in transportation, notwithstanding the attempted waiver of responsibility exceeding fifty dollars, expressed on the company's blank receipts.

The citizens of Cumberland, Md., are making efforts to secure for that place a better supply of water. Recently the City Council issued bonds to the amount of $60,000 (of which $8,000 have already been sold) for the purpose of building water-works. It is designed to bring the water directly from the mountain streams.

Capt. MULLEN, of the British steamer *Bull-dog*, was drowned on the evening of the 20th of February, falling from his vessel at Ceara, Brazil. He is said to have been intoxicated at the time. His body was found on the 23d. He will be remembered as having bombarded the town of St. Haytien, Hayti, not long since.

The Gloucester (Mass.) market, the Boston *Traveller* states, has been entirely cleared of mackerel. About 3,000 bbls. have been sold during the past ten days. One dealer sold 1,000 bbls., 600 of which brought $18 50 per bbl., and could have sold 1,000 more at the same price. The demand for mackerel in New-York has nearly cleared all the Eastern markets.

The General Government intends to build a large and commodious naval hospital on the grounds occupied by the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. The building is to be 309 feet long by 63 feet in depth in centre, and 27 feet in depth on the wings. The structure is to be of Connecticut brown-stone, hammered stone from the Delaware County quarries and pressed brick.

The Freshman Class at Amherst College has six more members than any other class in College, and in the recent award of rank according to scholarship, twenty-three men received honorary appointments. Three married men with their families are members of this class.

The Oroville (Cal.) *Record* hints that certain persons have discovered a veritable diamond mine somewhere in the vicinity of the Table Mountains, to the West of Mesilla Valley. The specimens are said to have been pronounced genuine by those engaged in the diamond trade at San Francisco.

The weather was cold enough at Chicago on Tuesday night for the formation of ice a quarter of an inch in thickness, and the prospects last night were that it would be colder still. The damage to the fruit crop, it is feared, will be great. Further northwest it has been colder still, and at St. Paul snow fell.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, (South,) now in Convention at New-Orleans, has changed its name to Episcopal Methodist. This must settle the question of union with the Northern Churches, and, as an ingenious, explicit and undebatable proceeding, is worthy of admiration.

Miss STEBBINS, of Chickasaw County, Iowa, has received an appointment as Notary Public for that county. She is the first female ever having received such a commission, and is represented as eminently competent.

The Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal* announces that Gen. PALMER, since his resignation, has made arrangements to locate permanently in that city, and has formed a law partnership with the legal firm of HAY & CULLOM.

The "sugaring season" being now over, the accounts from all quarters state that the yield has been unprecedented. The quality is also better than ordinary—the farmers having improved on the old modes of manufacturing the article.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Troy, N. Y., was burned last night. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, a former inmate of the institution. The loss was about $10,000, of which half was insured.

A dreadful tornado recently passed through Polk, Paulding and Barton Counties, Georgia. In Barton County a woman and two children were killed by the blowing down of the house. Several other dwelling-houses were prostrated. Stables were swept away, and horses killed by the fury of the tornado.

The total attendance in the different departments of the College at Oberlin this Spring, is seven hundred and seventy; of which four hundred and twenty-five are gentlemen and three hundred and forty-five ladies. Of the whole number, two hundred and sixty-one are new students.

The total amount of prize money awarded since the beginning of the war is about $22,000,000, one half of which went to the officers and seamen of capturing vessels, and the other half to the credit of the naval hospital fund.

Among the parties in Pittsfield, Mass., ordered by the Health Board to abate nuisances, are the Selectmen of the town, the First Congregational Parish, and the Berkshire Life Insurance Company.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Honduras, Central America, a swarm of stingless bees. These bees are easily swarmed, and are excellent honey-makers.

The fast slave schooner *Wanderer* has been lately rebuilt in Rockland, care being taken to preserve all her good points as a fast sailer. She was launched last week.

A national cemetery has been commenced at Winchester, Va., which is intended to contain the remains of the United States soldiers buried in that portion of the Shenandoah Valley.

It is now stated that Dr. WINSHIP can lift 3,000 pounds, which is the limit that he prescribed for himself at the commencement of his experiments, after which he was to repose on his laurels.

MICHAEL KOLEE, a German and a confirmed consumptive, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat with a razor. He leaves a wife and two children.

PATRICK MURPHY was accidentally knocked down and run over yesterday by car No. 111 of the Third-avenue line, having his right leg smashed, and receiving other injuries.

BERNARD BRADY, 9 years of age, fell from the second floor of a new building in Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

The audience at the Old Theatre, in Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday night, April 28, hissed the national flag and a national air played by the orchestra.

There are ten newspapers in the United States, one daily and nine weeklies, conducted by colored men.

The headquarters of the Military District of Minnesota, for three and a half years located at St. Paul, have been removed to Fort Snelling.

The Halifax *Citizen*, of the 26th ult., says the cholera has entirely disappeared from that city.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Excise Board's Committee on Applications heard those dealers whom Police Capts. THORNE, PETTY and JOURDAN, of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Precincts, had been unable to recommend as proper persons to sell malt and alcoholic liquors. The names of those to whom licenses have been granted will be found in another column. Several hundred applications for license are still in the hands of the Board, and will be acted on speedily.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: JOHN BRIDE, on a charge of assaulting MATHEW S. FARRELL, a Second-avenue car conductor; JAMES L. PERRY on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, GEORGE W. HUMBERT on a charge of grand larceny by trick and device.

A temporary injunction was granted in the Supreme Court, by Justice CLERKE, yesterday, in a suit entitled the Germania Association of the City of Brooklyn *vs.* the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police. The case will be argued in the early part of the present week.

A committee from the New-York Produce Exchange waited upon President SCHULTZ yesterday afternoon, and protested against the use of the Battery barracks as a hospital. The President informed the gentlemen that it is not designed to convert the barracks into a hospital, except in case of emergency.

The Board of Aldermen held a special session yesterday. A communication was received from the Comptroller, inclosing a copy of the City Tax Levy. It was laid over. No other business of importance was transacted.

No deaths of cholera have occurred, in the City or at Lower Quarantine, since Friday. Dr. BISSELL's report, dated on board the hospital-ship on Friday evening, shows that she then had one hundred and six patients on board.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of WM. GRIFFITH, one of the crew of the steamer *Merrimac*, whose death was the result of injuries received by a fall from the rigging. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The following named gentlemen were, on motion, admitted as attorneys and counselors of law, in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday: ENOCH LOUIS LOWE, Ex-Governor of Maryland; THEODORE M. DAVIS, NATHANIEL COX and HORACE CONE.

WM. BROWN *alias* Barren was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 United States Treasury Note. Commissioner STILLWELL held him for further examination.

The Presidents of the New-York Dispensaries held a conference with the Sanitary Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, and a plan of coöperation was adopted.

Commissioner OSBORN has reserved his decision in the Lambert robbery case till Monday.

House-to-House Visitation as a Preventive of Cholera.

A simple plan was tried during the former attacks of cholera in some of the English and Scotch towns, which saved more lives, probably, than any measure or cure ever inaugurated against this pestilence. It was based on the common-sense idea that the point on which cholera should be attacked is in the preliminary symptom—the painless diarrhœa—and that it is just here that the poor are most careless. Probably a considerable proportion of the people who suffer under this derangement are hardly aware of it, or become utterly indifferent to it. With an ignorant laborer, it often happens that even a question from a physician barely calls to his own mind that he has been suffering under this unnoticed attack. So indifferent are persons to this symptom, that it is recorded of a famous English physician, that he continued treating his patients with this upon him for a week, until at length he died in his chair. The poorer and ignorant classes are naturally peculiarly careless of such an affection of the bowels, and hundreds get on to the period of the rice-water discharges, and even to the collapse, before they are aware they have the disease. The cholera is especially a *disease of the nerves*, and the quieting of these and of the mental state, is one of the best conditions for prevention and cure. The British plan was to make a thorough house-to-house preliminary visitation, in part to discover the stimulating and local causes of cholera, but especially to ascertain the cases of the premonitory symptom, and at once to check it. Directions were given, medicines supplied, and such advice as was necessary. Some were sent to the nearest dispensary, others were treated on the spot, others warned or their fears quieted. Whole cities were organized for this visitation, and with the most marked and beneficent results. The epidemic was thus at once limited to a locality, and often entirely checked.

In Glasgow the visitors treated thus 15,000 cases of cholera in its early stages, of which 1,000 had passed on to rice-water discharges, and of those only thirteen passed to the state of collapse.

In another one some 45,564 cases are mentioned as thus treated, and only fifty-two become confirmed cholera. But the most remarkable instance is given in the Report of the General Board of Health for 1849, where it is stated that in London and other English towns and villages, 130,000 cases of persons suffering under the premonitory symptoms were brought under this preliminary visitation and treated, about 6,000 becoming rapidly developed cholera. Of all these thousands, only two hundred and eighty-two persons reached the state of collapse, and of this small number the majority had been attacked before the organization for visitation was complete.

So convincing were these facts, that all the prominent medical authorities of London in August last, in anticipation of the epidemic, recommended, as the first preventive measure, the organization of a thorough house-to-house visitation.

Dr. G. HARRIS, in his interesting pamphlet on "Epidemic Cholera," published last Winter, dwelt especially on this, as one of the best preventives.

We are glad to see that Dr. STEPHEN SMITH has proposed to the Board of Health a thorough plan of organization for such a visitation in this City, making the different dispensaries the centres of relief. Each dispensary-district will be subdivided under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, over each of which sub-districts will be appointed by the Board, (with the advice and consent of the Trustees of the Dispensaries,) a district physician, over whom again shall be a district director of out-door relief. No doubt the ordinary physicians of the dispensaries will be appointed to those situations, together with some new visitors. They will thus have the advantage of using the machinery which those institutions are now employing with such beneficent effect, and at the same time on the broader plan and with the specific object of the Board of Health. Each district physician will at once report any case of the preliminary symptoms, and either treat it himself or send it to the dispensary.

The District Director will immediately organize the labors of the physicians of his District, and report to the General Board, recommending such measures as may be necessary. The plan seems to us thoroughly practical. We would, however, include in it more volunteer and lay help. Ample as are the funds of the Board of Health, in a pestilence even they could hardly afford to employ sufficient agents to thoroughly inspect the whole City. But there are many agents of existing societies; many citizens and benevolent persons who would be willing for a few hours a day, to go from room to room of given houses, and leave medicines, or give advice, or report to the "Director" the cases needing treatment. Many blocks could thus be inspected without any expense, and thousands and thousands of lives might be saved.

The main thing, however, is to have a plan of organization—a centre of work. Dr. SMITH's plan gives it. He also proposes "Houses of Refuge," whither the tenants of infected houses could be at once removed, and the houses cleaned and disinfected. To a limited extent, we believe this may be useful. We trust that the Board will also arrange certain places or means for the poor, of *disinfecting*, so that, for instance, a poor woman could bring her infected bed-clothing and garments, and have them deodorized and disinfected. Such places are needed in typhoid seasons as much as during the cholera.

With a grand organized movement of the kind proposed by Dr. SMITH throughout New-York, we believe the cholera will become a comparatively harmless epidemic, and lose its sting.

If the poor are only thus guarded there is not much danger of the disease raging in the more comfortable quarters of the City.

Suffrage in Australia, and Reform in England.

The contest in England over the Reform Bill naturally calls forth a good deal of discussion upon the principles of democracy—the opponents of the bill urging every fair argument against an extension of the suffrage and not a few unfair ones. Among the latter a controversy which has been going on in Australia has been pressed into the service in the most outrageous way.

It seems that in the Colony of Victoria the people have been discussing, as some other people have done, the question of Free Trade or Protection, and although they were a colony from free-trade England, they perversely refused to adopt her notions, but came to the conclusion that their interests would be better subserved by developing their own manufactures, and that protection was necessary therefor. Accordingly the Lower House of the Parliament of the Colony, which was elected by universal suffrage, passed a bill adopting a protective system, which the Upper House, not representing the wishes of the people, rejected. Thereupon the Lower House tacked it to a bill of supply so as to compel the Upper House either to adopt the protective system or leave the Government without funds, and this latter course the Upper House pursued.

Of course such a dead-lock was a very awkward situation. The Governor and his ministers made it worse by proceeding to levy taxes without the sanction of Parliament, and taking various other illegal measures to raise funds; and, as it seems, they sided with the Lower House in their views. For these proceedings the Governor was removed from his office by the Home Government, and probably this removal was proper enough.

Now, as this popular movement was one against Free Trade, which the people of England have become somewhat disposed to think is the perfection of wisdom, and would be the perfection of happiness for all the world, the opportunity was too good to be lost of enlisting these free-trade sympathies against the Reform Bill, and accordingly the Victoria question has been dragged into the discussion of the Reform Bill as "a frightful example."

"This," says one of the Tory papers, after giving an account of the controversy, and dwelling especially upon the illegal actions of the Governor, "is democracy in actual practice among our own countrymen."

The London *Law Times*, which has strong Tory proclivities, says in a recent article: "The conflict in Victoria continues. There has been a dissolution and a new election, and universal suffrage has returned an immense majority pledged to the abolition of free trade and the restoration of protection. It is stated that all the property and intelligence of the colony were enlisted on the side of commercial liberty and in defence of the existing institutions of the country, but they have been crushed by the greater voting power, in number of the lowest classes. The Senate now alone stands between the outvoted middle and upper classes *and the unbridled despotism of a pure democracy*. But this barrier is to be removed by a repetition of the process of tacking the bill that restores protection to the grant of the supplies, and thus to supersede the Senate—in fact to create a revolution.

Here we witness democracy in actual practice before our eyes, *destroying free trade, extinguishing liberty, and putting down intelligence and property*.

May we not see in this the coming fate of the middle classes in England if the franchise is merely lowered instead of extended?"

The italics are ours.

Probably such an appeal to free-trade sympathies would have more weight in England than here; but it would seem to us that the difficulties which arose out of such a conflict were rather to be charged to the folly of those who, being in power, determined to resist the popular will, and to the arbitrary and illegal conduct of a Governor not chosen by the people, but appointed by a distant authority. No fair argument can be drawn from the Governor's actions against suffrage, because he happens to sympathize with the popular side.

The argument in reference to the Reform Bill which we should feel disposed to draw from the affair would be, that where a people have determined that a certain policy is called for by the interests of the country, it is not wise for a department of the Government to resist it by violent measures. If the House of Commons should pass the Reform Bill and the House of Lords should reject it, the course of this conflict in a colony at the Antipodes might perhaps point out to the Commons the mode of making the wish of the people respected, and its result might teach the Lords what might follow a violent resistance of that will.

Wars and their Lessons.

Although the war through which our country has passed differs from others in many essential particulars, the lesson which it and they are meant to teach is common to them all. It is that peace and good-will are necessary to humanity.

The end of all campaigns, for whatever undertaken, is that of conquering a peace. Their beginning is always caused by the efforts of men whose selfish ambition sets them up in hostility to their race. Revolution in the cause of liberty is incited by those who strike at liberty. The battles that follow the invasion of a nation are consequences of the invader's act, and on him rests the moral responsibility thereof. The heroism of those who resist aggression is very noble, but it were better far if there were no necessity for its awakening. The heroism of the peacemaker is of a nobler type than that of the warrior, for the one is inspired by the glitter and pomp of armies and the passionate associations of camps, while the other is viewed as an enthusiast, if not a fanatic, and is received with coldness or treated with contempt. There are those who will argue that man is a fighting animal, and that the combative element in his nature stimulates its higher development. If there were no contests but those of edged weapons this might be true. But there is an army of foes within every social circle, within every city, and traversing every nation, which may well employ all the resources of brave men to combat—an army whose warfare is secret and whose appliances strike at body and soul. Is not the self-sacrifice of one who perils life and present fame—posthumous fame he is sure of—in battling with error and sin at least equal to his whose mission is destruction, and is most successful when he inflicts the largest amount of misery upon his fellow-creatures?

"Well," we hear some wondering reader say, "Would you then have applied 'peace principles' to our struggle for Union? would you have let Sumter fall without a sigh and this nation be riven in twain without a remonstrance?" No; a thousand times no! That would have been to perpetuate bloodshed; to make this whole continent a wide field of slaughter for centuries to come. It was to conquer a peace that the soldiers of the Union mustered from a thousand towns and tens of thousands of homesteads. It was to restore order that the people put forth their strength. There was no safety in the success of secession, and seceders must be taught that secession could not live. Of the serried lines which in a hundred battle-fields pointed their muskets at each other's breast, how many reflected that the lives that must be sped were sped that others might be saved? Very many. There were many in those lines who knew that they were but part of a larger *posse comitatus*, and to whom the glory of success was a very sad one. They fought for the Union because within its bosom the best hopes of the future were fostered, and because its destruction would be a disaster to the whole human race. Their cause was a sacred one, and it has triumphed. For those who have fallen there are tears, but both North and South are saved. And although war is terrible and those who cause war criminal, the havoc and sorrow of the nation may well be forgotten in our thankfulness for preservation from greater woes.

But after the last echo of conflict has died away, and the last smoke-wreath drifted into space, comes a new mission for the patriot and the soldier. It is to realize the peace for which they struggled so long. The contest of arms being over, there succeeds the contest of moral forces. What is the duty of combatants when their combat is over? To prolong hatred and ill will by refusing companionship to a mistaken and conquered foe? Or to bury all animosities in the grave of their mutual slain? Is it wise, is it Christian, to impose conditions upon the erring brother before the doors of his father's house shall be opened to him? The wise man and the Christian will answer, No. We believe that the American people are wise and are Christian, and that their answer is, No. And there are good men whose names are mentioned with honor who say, Yes. They say that the battle for the right is not over, but has only changed its name. Be it so. There are evils not yet remedied, there are wrongs whose consequences are not removed. But will a blind adherence to the dogma that the right to vote is inherent in every man, and must be at once allowed, whether the exercise of that vote may impede the power that protects him or not, tend to a final placing of a long degraded race upon a plane with the rest of society? Will, in short, the peace that we prize now all the more for what we have passed through and the liberty which it has brought with it, be best secured by a querulous distrust of the future? Who distrusts that future? Not the masses of the people—they have learned what they are and what they can do. They have generous instincts, and will be guided by them even upon great political questions. They are now wheeling round in solid phalanx in support of the old proverb of America—the Union, one and indivisible; that first of all.

There is a grand lesson to be learned from the spectacle of a people who are hastening to forgive. It is like the spectacle spread out by nature after wars have ended. The waving grain-fields plowed by cannon wheels and torn by hoofs put on once more their golden brightness; the voice of labor echoes once more in woods beneath whose branches a few short months ago the stealthy rifleman flitted to and fro, dealing out death; the rude hillocks, under whose swelling shapes thousands of brave men lie buried, are blown upon by the four winds of Heaven, bearing the seeds of grass and flowers for their adornment. No more the wild [illegible] from her nest; no more the child looks out with terror from the cottage door—for there is peace. Is her presence not too sacred a thing for vain contentions; what are all the ambitions of poor humanity worth when weighed in the balance against what she has to bestow?

Disinfectants.

Toward the close of the last century TENNANT had the happy thought to introduce chloride of lime for bleaching purposes. Previous to that time bleaching had been accomplished by the slow process of exposing the goods upon grass in the sun. It formerly took as many days as it now does hours to accomplish the effect of bleaching, and many thousands of acres of land have been restored to agriculture which were formerly reserved as bleacheries. It is said that the entire land of Great Britain and Ireland would not suffice to bleach the goods which are now manufactured in England. The production of chloride of lime has become one of the most important and extensive industries in Europe, and it is a very fortunate circumstance that an article of such great value, from a sanitary point of view, can be obtained in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Chloride of lime will always remain the best disinfectant, for the reason that bleaching and disinfecting are scientifically one and the same thing. The chemical operation is the same in both cases. Numerous compounds will bleach, but they cannot be had in quantity. The same may be said of the disinfecting power of various rare substances, but nothing can be substituted for chlorine in an extensive bleaching operation, nor can anything replace it for disinfecting.

Chromic acid, permanganate of potash, protosulphate of iron, chloride of iron, phosphoric acid, coal tar, carbolic acid, and many other substances will serve to cure particular evils, but their application must always be a limited one.

Chlorine, as contained in the chloride of lime, is the arch enemy of all bad colors and offensive smells. It likes to see everything as pure as the undriven snow. Its operation is thorough. It does not, like sulphurous acid, simply remove the trouble in a way that will admit of its speedy return, but it exterminates the cause of the trouble by wholly decomposing it and transforming it into an entirely new compound.

The relief afforded by chloride of lime is permanent for each case, and only requires renewal when a new cause arises.

If ozone could be obtained in sufficient abundance, it could be substituted for chlorine, both as a bleaching and as a disinfecting agent, but our present facilities for its preparation are altogether too limited for commercial purposes. We can employ it in a small way by the use of permanganate of potash, and to those who can afford the expense, the permanganate is a most excellent disinfectant, but when it becomes a question of employing tons of a compound, recourse must be had to well-known commercial articles.

We hope to see chloride of lime used freely in accordance with the advice of Dr. CLARK, of the Board of Health, and of the best scientific authorities, and to that end it will be necessary to lay in a supply at an early day, as its manufacture cannot be hastened, and it is likely to be bought up for speculating purposes. Care must be taken to avoid an excess of the chloride, as the remedy may prove worse than the disease. In moderate quantities it sweetens and purifies the air, and is our best disinfectant.

OBITUARY.

Count Adam de Gurowski.

Our Washington dispatches yesterday morning announced the death in that city, of typhoid fever, of Count ADAM DE GUROWSKI. After a life full of remarkable adventures, he died at the age of sixty-one years. Count GUROWSKI was the oldest son of the Polish Count LADISLAS GUROWSKI, who, in 1794, took an active and prominent part in the insurrection of which KOSCIUSKO was the leader. At an early age ADAM imbibed the revolutionary spirit possessed by his father, and carried his patriotism to such an extent as to render himself obnoxious to the ruling powers. He was expelled from College by order of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. He removed to Berlin immediately, where he continued his studies in one of the universities until his patriotic impulses once more got him into trouble, and he was imprisoned for several months for expressing his opinions too freely. In 1830 and 1831 he served as a soldier in the Polish Republican army, and was finally selected as a Commissioner to proceed to Paris as representative of the insurrectionary powers. He was subsequently taken prisoner and was condemned to death and his estates seized by order of the Government. He contrived to escape from prison and proceeded to Paris, where he remained five years. While there he published several books on Russian politics, which, attracting attention at home, caused him to be recalled by the Emperor and placed in a position of trust. Becoming dissatisfied, however, in 1849 he came to this country, where he speedily found, in the journals of this and other cities, means of giving publicity to his Republican ideas. During the past war Count GUROWSKI has been a warm champion of the Union cause, thinking no punishment too severe to be inflicted upon those who rebelled.

Having taken up his residence at Washington, he was appointed translator to the State Department, his knowledge of 14 languages rendering his services very desirable. He found time, however, to criticise the movements of our armies and the action of prominent generals and politicians, which he did in one or two books. These works were piquant, combining some sharp hits at incompetency and no small amount of wit. While his brusque and somewhat eccentric manners were not calculated to make him a general favorite, he nevertheless had many warm friends, who admired him for his patriotic zeal and other noble qualities.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Mrs. Davis Visits her Husband.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 4.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS was permitted to have an interview with her husband, in the presence of one of the officers of the garrison, at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. All her baggage was moved inside the fort last evening. Since her arrival here she has made her home at the residence of Dr. COOPER, the Post Surgeon.

Mrs. DAVIS is constantly receiving letters of advice and inquiry from all parts of the country. She has secured the services of Messrs. CHARLES O'CONOR and GEORGE SHEA, of New-York, in whose hands the case of her husband rests.

An Eastern rain-storm set in here to-day.

Verdict in the Thompson Murder Case.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 5.

The Jury in the case of GEORGE E. GORDON, whose trial for the murder of OWEN THOMPSON, closed last evening at Schoharie, have brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and he has been sentenced to prison for life.

The Northern Central Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, May 5.

The Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania have narrowed the gauge of the road from Elmira to Canandaigua, which they lately purchased, and now have a uniform gauge from Washington to the New-York Central lines, and will run trains on and after Monday, the 7th inst.

Death of Moses Ward.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, May 5.

MOSES WARD, the father of Gov. WARD, of this State, died suddenly this morning, aged 79 years. He was a highly-esteemed and useful citizen, and his death is deeply lamented.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 5.

INTERNAL REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The clause in the Internal Revenue Bill now before Congress, requiring that Collectors acting as disbursing agents shall be allowed all payments made by them in pursuance of directions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, provokes unfavorable comment. The Auditors and Comptrollers are the supreme accounting officers of the Government, and in these days of vast expenditures, the necessity for preserving a strict adherence to law and economy in disbursements of the public money is of vital importance. Such a radical departure as that above cited from the teachings of the experience of the Government in giving the power of expenditure of appropriations to the amount of millions of dollars to a single officer is regarded as an alarming innovation, as it interferes with the wholesome system of requiring disbursing officers to submit estimates of their probable wants, and to have the same undergo careful scrutiny before allowance is made. No single officer of the Government, not even the head of a department, is entrusted with such vast, uncontrolled power. The only approach to it is where, for State purposes, the President (upon rare occasions) directs that expenditures made upon his order by the Secretary of State shall be allowed in his account. This is what is known as secret service money.

THE FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT.

The financial excitement here has been increased to-day by the fact of the suspension of the banking-house of MAURY & CO., who, it is said, are involved by that of the Merchants' National Bank. It is stated in behalf of this firm that there is good reason to believe that it will soon be able to resume operations. A check for one thousand dollars was to-day refused payment, it being for a deposit.

PARDONS.

The President is ordering but few warrants for pardons to those participating in the late rebellion, as sufficient time must be allowed for the execution of those already ordered. During yesterday and to-day three citizens of Alabama, three of Tennessee, six of Texas, two of Mississippi, two of Louisiana, and one of Kentucky, were pardoned under the twenty thousand dollar property qualification and the petty civil officer clause of the first exception.

President JOHNSON has signed the pardoned of HARRY HAYS, of Louisiana, a Confederate General, and J. B. LAFITTE, of Charleston, S. C., formerly a rebel agent in Europe.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes have been made in the Ordnance Department,

Brevet Col. T. T. S. LAIDLEY, assigned to the command of the New-York Arsenal; Brevet Col. J. G. BENTON, assigned to the command of the Springfield Armory; and Brevet Major-Gen. Geo. D. RAMSEY, assigned to the command of the Washington Arsenal.

The internal revenue receipts for the week ending to-day were $8,306,575.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE....SATURDAY, May 5.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for general debate on the President's Annual Message, as if in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PHELPS addressed the House on the subject of reconstruction, supporting the position assumed by the President. An irreversible guarantee of future practical loyalty should be required of the late rebel States, and that was the sum and substance of the Administration policy, which it had lately become the fashion to scoff at.

Mr. INGERSOLL was the next speaker. His subject being also that of reconstruction, he expressed himself as gratified at finding the Democratic Party of the North advocating with the same degree of warmth, and with the same lack of honor, the principles which they had formerly advocated at the dictation of their Southern rulers. The Northern Democrats were as ready and willing as they ever were to subserve the purposes of the whipped, defunct chivalry. The patriotic people of the North had not only the defeated rebels to fight, and the Northern friends and allies of the rebels to fight, but they also had the Executive to fight, with all its power and patronage. The Southern aristocracy and the President to boot would, however, have to succumb to the power of Northern patriotism, fighting the battles of liberty and universal justice. A false issue had been presented to the people, and the President had done what he could to mislead the people; but he (Mr. INGERSOLL) would do all in his power to unmask the deception which the President of the United States would impose upon the people. He (Mr. INGERSOLL) took the ground that whether the rebel States were or were not out of the Union, every citizen within them became an alien enemy—was liable to be treated by the Government in all respects as a foreigner, and remains an alien enemy until relieved of his disabilities by Congress. This position he supported by citations from writers on international law. He expressed his belief that there would have been little difficulty in restoration, if the President of the United States had conscientiously and honestly discharged his duty to the country—if he had more judgment and less ambition—more patriotism and less egotism. But the President had a desire to make himself conspicuous, and consequently, blinded by ambition, he refused to do what it was his plain duty to do—call a special session of Congress at once. ANDREW JOHNSON never had been with the Union Republican people at heart, in the principles on which the war was fought. ANDREW JOHNSON had been for maintaining the Union, "because he saw no chance of battling successfully against it, and because he wanted to maintain slavery in the Union. ANDREW JOHNSON was essentially a Southern man, with the prejudices, the animosities, the hatreds, and the superstitions of the Southern people. ANDREW JOHNSON had never been recognized by the Southern leaders, who inaugurated rebellion, as one of their peers, so that he sacrificed nothing when he refused to go with them. He never had been with them as one of the spokes of the Southern political wheel. He was to-day filled with the poison of the malaria of slavery, which he inherited in his infancy and in the ripening years of his life. He had talked loud of the blackness of treason when it was his interest to do so, when he could remain in the United States Senate, or have authority as military Governor of Tennessee; but, so long as he was clothed with the powers of President, and looked to be reelected in 1868, he whispered in the ears of the rebels that all his talk about punishing traitors was mere gammon, intended for New-England and Illinois. The President had pardoned his old friends and betrayed the party which gave him name. He had given the lie by his own actions to the sentiments which he had expressed within the last four years. The time would come when ANDREW JOHNSON would be so low that there would be

"None so poor to do him reverence."

Mr. INGERSOLL read from *Savage's Life of Johnson* some extracts from the President's speeches in the Senate in 1861, and demanded why it was that traitors had not been tried and executed. He (INGERSOLL) would wager all he owned that ANDREW JOHNSON would never have JEFF. DAVIS tried, or that, if DAVIS were tried and convicted, ANDREW JOHNSON would pardon him. All that traitors had to do now was to scrape up money enough to come to Washington and apply for pardon, and they got it; or, if they did not present their applications personally, they could do so through the mail just as well.

A member—Or the females. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL would adopt the suggestion and add "or through the females." [Laughter.] ANDREW JOHNSON would find that when he dared to set the executive power in opposition to right and eternal principles, he would be but a rush, and would be overborne by the sentiments of the people. He would find that a child in the right was greater and more powerful than a President in the wrong. ANDREW JOHNSON himself had made treason odious by his treachery to the party which elected him. If ANDREW JOHNSON had not been a traitor to the Government and Constitution of the United States, he had been a traitor to the Party that elected him, and to the principles that he had proclaimed in 1861, and that had found a response in the hearts of all loyal men. Instead of being the man entitled to the confidence, the gratitude and the love of the loyal American people, ANDREW JONSON had all the love, confidence and support of the late rebels in arms, and their sympathizers or apologists in the North. The American people had suffered, and were capable of suffering a great deal; but it was too much for them to be afflicted with rinderpest, trichina, cholera and ANDREW JOHNSON, all in one year. ANDREW JOHNSON was a consummate demagogue—one of the most unblushing demagogues that existed in this country. ANDREW JOHNSON, in his speech to the soldiers and sailors, told them all he had sacrificed for the country. What had he sacrificed? He had not suffered as much as the humble private who fought in the ranks at Gettysburgh. The humblest private in the ranks was entitled to more credit and honor than ANDREW JOHNSON was. Had ANDREW JOHNSON ever been in battle? Had he ever smelled gunpowder? Ever camped in the snows of Winter? What had he done? He had suffered the position of United States Senator, and the position of Military Governor of Tennessee. When he occupied the Executive Mansion in Nashville he wore a Brigadier-General's straps on his shoulders, and was feasted and toasted and had sentries posted at his door while he was snoring quietly during the silent watches of the night. ANDREW JOHNSON had suffered all that; but did that entitle him to so much consideration, that he was to be allowed to impose his infamous policy on the people; even without a protest on their part? Could any one say what ANDREW JOHNSON had suffered for his perfidy to the principles of the Union Party? That suffering might be good for him, and he hoped he would have plenty of it, for he certainly had cause enough. ANDREW JOHNSON, consummate demagogue as he was, had told the blacks that he was their Moses. Instead of being their Moses, he had tried to be their Pharoah. He had been swallowed up, together with his hosts of admirers, at the present hour, in the great sea of destruction. There was not one of the heroic sable two hundred thousand who fought for the country that was not entitled to more credit than ANDREW JOHNSON, with his commission as Military Governor in his pocket. The question seemed to be whether WM. H. SEWARD or ANDREW JOHNSON were to get the thanks of the Southern rebels for the crumbs and loaves they were throwing to them on every side. He (Mr. INGERSOLL) had not the least particle in either of them, not a particle; he believed that WILLIAM H. SEWARD was running a race with ANDREW JOHNSON, to see which would have the support of the Southern people in 1868; and that they were "craw-fishing" also in the Northern States, to see if they could not get votes enough to be elected; but they had better keep their loaves and fishes to feed themselves in their old age. The loyal people would see to it that neither WM. H. SEWARD nor ANDREW JOHNSON should be elected President of the United States. Their prostitution of themselves was apostacy, and abandonment of principles.

Mr. INGERSOLL spoke for about two hours, his speech exciting much interest and amusement.

Mr. ELDRIDGE sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article from the *Weekly National Democrat*, stating that at the first battle of Bull Run Mr. INGERSOLL ventured as far as Fairfax Court House, and there made acquaintance with some of his secesh friends, and that on his return to Peoria he declared, in substance, that the People of Virginia were the noblest of God's creation, and that the Government might as well attempt to pluck the stars from the heavens as to attempt to crush the South; also that about three weeks before the last nomination of Mr. LOVEJOY to Congress Mr. INGERSOLL said that Mr. LOVEJOY's defeat by a Conservative man, meaning himself, was worth 50,000 men to the cause of the Union.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked if that was the Copperhead paper of Peoria?

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that it was the paper which supports the Union Party, which had gone for the Union, and still did.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he was used to being vilified and slandered by that dirty little, despicable, contemptible, slanderous paper. The statement was false from beginning to end. Never since treason broke out had his lips uttered any word except in encouragement to the loyal North, and in denunciation of treason.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said he had listened with some interest to the vehement declamations against the President, of the gentleman from Illinois. He had drawn his sword against the President never to be sheathed, perhaps, until the political death of either. He (Mr. RANDALL) was not the defender of the President; indeed the President needed no defender. He was quite able and ready to defend himself. But to show there was no inconsistency in the President's position, he referred to the Chicago Platform of 1860, in which he said the principles of State rights were clearly laid down and insisted upon.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked Mr. RANDALL if he claimed to be a supporter of the President's policy.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, replied that he claimed nothing of the kind.

Mr. INGERSOLL supposed that Mr. RANDALL wanted to show that the party had changed, and not ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, replied that the Republican Party had changed, and were showing the cloven foot. There would be no peace till that party was overthrown, and until the principles embodied in the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and the Civil Rights Bill, became the guide of the country.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, took the floor to make a speech upon the subject of the tariff, but before doing so, he wanted to ask his colleague (Mr. RANDALL) whether he supported to-day the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. HEISTER CLYMER?

Mr. RANDALL admitted that he did, and believed his election would aid in the restoration of the Union.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he asked the question in order to show by a speech made by the same Mr. CLYMER, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, what he thought of ANDREW JOHNSON two years ago, when he denounced him as a ruffian, an incendiary, a hireling and an Abolitionist, and utterly unworthy of the confidence of the Democratic Party.

The speech was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, but it did not contain any of the expressions—an omission explained by Mr. LAWRENCE, who said that the objectionable parts had been suppressed by Mr. CLYMER.

Mr. RANDALL denied the responsibility of the Democratic Party for anything that Mr. CLYMER said in his individual capacity.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, did not desire to say anything offensive to the President, but he did not like to see him surrounded by Democrats who had opposed him and denounced him; nor did he like to have the shadows of the BLAIR family thrown upon him every time he paid the President a visit. No family in all the land had done so much to alienate the President from the people as that family; and he would apply to it the spirit of a remark made by the old BLAIR in reference to President MADISON, that he did not wish him any harm, but could not have any objections if the Almighty should take a strong fancy to him. [Laughter.] Sometimes the BLAIR family was on one side, and sometimes on another. It was found wherever "thrift might follow fawning." Among other proofs of democratic and BLAIR influence upon the President, he mentioned the fact of the removal of the United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and the appointment in his place of a man who had been tried by Court-martial and dismissed the service for frauds committed on the Government.

In reference to the main purpose of his speech, the tariff, Mr. LAWRENCE said he believed that the Committee of Ways and Means had agreed to report just what the wool-growers wanted.

Mr. ROGERS next addressed the House, defending the President with much warmth, against the attack made upon him by Mr. INGERSOLL. He was subjected to considerable badgering by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in regard to his own views on legal, constitutional and practical questions arising out of the reconstruction policy.

In answer to Mr. WILSON, he admitted the right of appointing Military Governors in time of war, admitted the good effect of President JOHNSON's compelling the Southern States to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and expressed his gratification that slavery was abolished.

At 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned.

The East Tennessee Union Convention.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 5.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Knoxville, says:

"The East Tennessee Convention assembled yesterday, (Friday,) and the proceedings of Thursday were adopted.

Resolutions petitioning the Legislature for an act allowing East Tennessee a separate State Government were adopted, with but four dissenting votes, and a committee of seven was appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature.

Gen. J. A. COOPER and Col. TEMPLE then addressed the Convention at some length in favor of the movement.

An Executive Committee was then appointed for the new State, and Corresponding Secretaries for each county, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Almost every county in East Tennessee was represented, and the unanimity manifested presages success when the matter is brought before the Legislature."

The Trial of Isham Henderson—Ninth Day.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, May 5.

The Court met at 10 A. M. to-day. Mr. MAX SAX sworn, testified that during the days enumerated he received deposits from WM. MCKAY HODGE in 1864 as follows: Monday, Aug. 8, $2,600; Tuesday, Aug. 10, $2,500; Wednesday, Aug. 11, he drew out $500; Thursday, Aug. 12, $2,000; Saturday he drew out $13,600. His total deposits to Aug. 14 were $14,-100. His checks were for an equal amount. The books were balanced here. The vouchers, which were paid, Mr. HENDERSON alleged to be fraudulent. The remaining witnesses not being present, the Court adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 5.

Gen. SHERMAN and party passed through Vamego, Kansas, *en route* to Fort Riley, yesterday. A number of Sacs, Fox and Pottawatamie Indians paid their respects to him. The General also received a warm welcome at Topeka.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 5.

Gov. PEIRPOINT has appointed Hon. ALEXANDER RIVES Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge THOMPSON.

The Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, C. W., Saturday, May 5.

The Canadian Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 8th of June. The session will probably be a short one.

Steam Communication Between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz.

We learn from reliable sources that steam communication is likely to be soon established between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz direct. This line of steamers will receive an adequate subsidy from the Imperial Government to insure its success. It is intended to make three trips each way every month.

By this route passengers and letters can reach the City of Mexico from New-York in nine days. Commerce is rapidly reviving with Mexican ports, and there is no doubt that one of its principal centres will be in New-Orleans, which had formerly a very valuable trade in all the Gulf ports. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the stability of the new Empire, no one can deny that the Emperor is actively and persistently engaged in doing everything in his power to encourage commerce and business enterprises of every sort.

A Letter from Jefferson Davis to the Ladies of Fayetteville, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 5.

The following letter appears in the Southern papers:

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 22, 1866.

Mrs. J. K. Kyle, Fayetteville, N. C.:

MY DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 14th inst., inclosing a check to be fac-

varded to Mrs. DAVIS as a present from the ladies of Fayetteville.

Sadly remembering how your homes were desolated during the war, I could not have expected you, in the midst of the ruin, to have been mindful of the wants of those at a distance.

Nothing could add to my admiration for the heroic self-denial and Christian virtues of my country-women—for the measure was full to overflowing—nor could anything increase the gratitude with which I will ever recur to their confidence and sympathy.

It only remains to assure you and the ladies whom you represent, that

I am most gratefully and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE FENIANS.

Further Developments in the O'Mahony-Kilian Fight—The Head Centre Deposed and in Disgrace—The Secretary of War Impeached and on Trial—The Bonds Won't Sell.

The recent revelations in the TIMES of the doings and misdoings of the O'Mahonyites have created a sensation in Fenian circles greater than they have before experienced. "It was bad enough," say some of the principal men, "to be cheated and bamboozled by the great Head Centre, but to have our verdancy exposed and ridicule thrown upon all, because of the weakness of one, is a little more than we bargained for." The truth of our original assertion, concerning the disaffection of the Fenians and the consequent downfall of the splendor of Union-square is now fully appreciated by the newspapers of the day, and the vast number of gulls who trustingly bought bonds and enthusiastically loaned cash to the glib-tongued orators of the F. I. B. Well initialed are these gentry, for if ever a gigantic fib was spread abroad among a loving and confiding people, this F. I. B. is it. Naturally, now that the truth of the warnings given them from time to time by this journal, are clearly shown to be true, the good people are greatly excited, talk harshly about the poor devil who but a few days since was their beau ideal of all that is great, good, statesmanlike and patriotic; and even go so far as to talk of vengeance and summary punishment. This talk is as idle as their former conduct was foolish, and, for the sake of all concerned, the sooner the whole thing is sold out and closed up, buried and forgotten, the better. To be sure there are very many, thousands in fact, who still think O'MAHONY a great and good man, who have faith in his intentions, his abilities and plans, and there are other thousands whose minds are "torn by conflicting emotions," not knowing whether to accept the verdict of KILLIAN and the charges of the Committee and the assertions of ROBERTS and his party or the still defiant voice of their old leader.

O'MAHONY.

The effect on O'MAHONY's personal is perceptible and depressing. He never was remarkable for personal beauty or striking manliness, but there are times when fanaticism warmed his heart, and mounting to his eyes, illumined them with a bright and wildly beautiful light, such as enthusiasts and bigots have known since time begun. Now he seems a whipped spaniel. His eye is tame and drooping, his manner repressed and piteous, his bearing humble.. He looks for all the world like a poor, dejected, sick outcast, friendless, homeless, penniless. And we are prone to believe in appearances, despite the old adage that they are deceitful. He has no confidence in any one. He used to prate much about British spies and British gold—all bosh; now he dreads spies of his own nationality, enemies from his own household of faith. The hard-working masses, the long-suffering men who cheerfully gave him the fruit of their labors, now surround him with unpleasant questions, and trouble his sensitive soul with indelicacies of treatment to which hitherto he has been a stranger. It is rumored that the fair and hitherto flush Sisterhood, who have sent him any quantity of greenbacks, are now after him with very sharp sticks and very long resolutions. If this is so he might as well give up the fight. KILLIAN, ROBERTS, SWEENY, O'RORKE, and the whole kit and batch of irate magnates combined, are not so hard to meet and beat as would be one sad-faced circle of the Sisterhood, whose expression facial is changed from love to hate.

KILLIAN.

This festive leader has an immense supply of *savoir faire*, (except on the battle-field of the Canadian frontier) and bears up against the feeble fulminations of O'MAHONY, the machinations of the Manhattans, and the robust roughness of ROBERTS with good grace. KILLIAN is a man of natural ability and a "gift of gab" not often met with, even among Irishmen. That he could talk the ears off from a brass dog we have heard, but we know that he can talk longer, faster and more cunningly on himself and his organization than any man we have seen among them. He has been unsuccessful in his attempt at humbling the British lion, and the persons who, had he been successful, whould have glorified him to his heart's content, are now catechising him to their heart's content, and attempting to show that he is a simple adventurer, living by his wits upon the less gifted members of the great human family. He has been hauled before the Manhattans, who have asked him almost as many questions as he could answer. They found their match, and more than that, for to all their queries he returned such replies as convinced them of the folly of a mere *word* examination. If we are correctly informed, he is next to be taken to task by the book. Accounts and figures such as he cannot wave aside with a flowery period will be submitted, and, unless satisfactory explanations be given, the "handsome KILLIAN" will be dismissed, to share the disgrace of his late friend and present foe.

The worst enemies of the Fenians could not pray for a more lamentable condition than that they now are in. The Head Centre is deposed and disgraced—the Secretary of War is impeached and on trial—the Treasury is empty and the bonds won't sell.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Current Movements and Gossip—Recent Changes—Presentation of Colors to the 84th Regiment—Miscellaneous.

Notwithstanding the fact that the regular drill season has closed, we hear of many important and interesting movements on foot among the regiments composing our First and Second Divisions. We have before alluded to the probable persistent efforts to be made among the members of the National Guard to recruit the several commands up to the maximum strength allowed by law, and as a means of exciting public interest in the success of the National Guard as a body, it is contemplated to hold a series of regimental field days during May and June, and, in all probability, a grand encampment of the divisions during the Summer. We already hear of movements to this end in several of our more prominent regiments, the 7th having nearly decided on encamping on Long Island during July, and the subject is being taken up by almost every regiment in the First Division. It would be unfair to expect all of our City regiments to hold encampments, but we do hope that they will so contrive that a regular field day shall be held by all, either separately or by brigades. In either case they cannot fail to be of decided benefit.

In regard to parades, we believe it is understood that the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 22d, 55th, 69th and 84th Regiments will make their appearance on the streets during the latter part of the present month. The 37th and 71st have already made a parade, but they may, possibly, repeat the experiment. It is but fair to say that the public will be surprised at the improvement manifested by our City regiments, both in point of discipline and effective strength, the result of the battalion and wing drills during the past Winter. These drills have been productive of great profit both to the rank and file and the officers, as a greater degree of confidence has been established between both classes, and the result is a decided improvement in the appearance of the commands and the attendance of the members.

One of the most significant signs of a reawakening of public interest in the National Guard is the fact that Gov. FENTON has directed Gen. PALMER, of his staff, to have prepared and presented to each regiment of the National Guard that has borne arms in the United States service during the war, a stand of colors, on which will be emblazoned the battles and campaigns of each command. The first of the series was presented on Thursday evening to the 84th Regiment, an extended account of which ceremonies appears in another part of this column.

It will thus be seen that with the reviving influences of Spring, our State Militia is up and doing, and that the Summer campaign will be an active and a prosperous one.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending April 28, 1866:

Third Regiment of Infantry—Frederick Borchert, Captain, March 17, 1866, original vacancy. Charles A. Reynolds, First Lieutenant, March 17, 1866, original vacancy. John McAuliffe, Second Lieutenant, April 24, 1866, original vacancy.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Wm. Thurman, Surgeon, March 7, 1866, vice C. F. A. Hasse, resigned.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—A. C. Judson, Captain, April 23, 1866, vice S. U. Lennox, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Joseph L. Whiting, Chaplain, April 18, 1866, vice P. Stiffen, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—George C. Giessen, Jr., First Lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice A. Bassford, resigned. Leon A. Canter, Second Lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice Giessen, promoted. Charles J. McGorran, Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, vice S. C. Bradway, resigned. Robert Bascom Smith, April 12, 1866, vice Wm. Dyatt, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Wm. Cuff, Captain, April 18, 1866, vice P. H. Briggs, resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—Richard M. Hinds, First Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1866, vice E. J. Roor, promoted; David A. Mabie, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1866, vice W. C. Oakley, removed from district.

Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry—Joseph Lee, Captain, March 29, 1866, vice J. H. Preston, resigned.

Thirty-first Regiment of Infantry—W. Smead, Captain, March 30, 1866, original vacancy; George Loop, First Lieutenant, March 30, 1866, original vacancy.

Forty-second Regiment of Infantry—Chas. B. Maxon, Regiment, Oct. 1, 1865, vice Ira Spencer, resigned; Augustus S. Preston, Adjutant, Oct. 1, 1865, vice J. H. Page, removed from State.

Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Francis A. Madden, Second Lieutenant, April 10, 1866, vice John R. Flint, promoted; James B. Jones, Second Lieutenant, April 17, 1866, vice J. H. Williams, resigned.

Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry—John McInnes, Captain, March 31, 1865, original vacancy. Peter Grant, First Lieutenant, March 31, 1866, original vacancy. Joseph Ross, Second Lieutenant, March 31, 1866, original vacancy.

Eighty-first Regiment of Infantry—Silas A. Ingham, Surgeon, March 24, 1866, original vacancy. Joseph H. Heath, Captain, March 22, 1866, vice E. D. Manchester, resigned. Horace Buchanan, Adjutant, October 29, 1865, original vacancy. Loton B. Knapp, Quartermaster, February 15, 1866, original vacancy.

Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry—Edgar Stone, First Lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice Wm. Roland, declined to serve.

Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Anthony Hartman, Captain, March 23, 1866, vice G. B. Elmore, resigned. Charles Atkinson, First Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice T. A. Craig, resigned. John Broecher, Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice C. Atkinson, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 28, 1866:

April 27, 3d regiment of cavalry, John Wessell, Captain, term of service expired.

April 27, 6th regiment, Joseph Stewart, Captain, declined.

April 27, 10th regiment, John Van Buren, Second Lieutenant, absent from district.

April 27, 18th regiment, James Delany, First Lieutenant, declined.

April 27, 40th regiment, Daniel S. Read, Major, declined.

April 27, 69th regiment, John H. Williams, Quartermaster, declined.

April 27, 69th regiment, Thomas P. Powers, Captain, physical disability.

April 27, 69th regiment, Edward Hare, Captain, term of service expired.

April 27, 69th regiment, Michael O'Keefe, Captain, term of service expired.

April 27, 69th regiment, John H. Ryan, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 27, 80th regiment, O. B. Gifford, Captain, removal from district.

April 27, 83d regiment, H. Baumes, Captain, removal from district.

April 27, 83d regiment, John P. Vedder, removal from district.

April 27, 95th regiment, R. F. Burgoyne, Captain, declined.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

On Thursday evening last, the 3d inst., the 84th Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal for battalion drill. There were about 250 men present, and the command made a good appearance. After the line had been formed and the command turned over to Col. CONKLING, two very elegant regimental colors were brought forward and saluted. Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. PALMER, Commanding-General of Ordnance State of New-York, then advanced and presented the colors to the regiment in the following speech:

COLONEL CONKLING, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 84TH REGIMENT—By direction of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York. I have the honor, on behalf of the State, to present to you this beautiful stand of colors. It was thought those military organizations of the State of New York, which gathered up the equipments of war, and went forth to battle in the cause of the Union at times when the national existence seemed to depend upon their efforts, were entitled to receive some honorable token of the appreciation of their services from the hands of the State which they served. Acting upon this idea, Governor Fenton has issued an order, directing the Commissary-General of Ordnance to cause to be placed upon one stand of colors, for each of the Regiments so engaged, the names of battles or campaigns in which they participated, and present them to these organizations respectively, without further orders. With feelings of mingled pride and satisfaction I accept the pleasing task, and would fain express in appropriate terms those thoughts and feelings which crowd the brain and well up in the heart on this occasion, where soldiers assume the high and glorious trust of keeping, reverencing, and defending the ensigns of their nation. It is not the beautiful and costly materials of which these flags are made—not the flowing silk, the shining gilt, the polished surfaces, the varied hues, the broad spread-eagle—which awakens those patriotic impulses, that causes the heart to leap with joy; but it is because the blending of them all advances a token, represents those fundamental principles which underlie the whole superstructure of our Government, speaks in silent language to the eye of justice, mercy, liberty and power, makes us feel and know that wherever those colors are allowed to float in the breeze, on the sea or on the land, there is American soil, American water, and America liberty. There are a thousand memories which cluster around these banners. Limited time will not permit me even to attempt to enumerate them, but we fondly contemplate their glory and are lost amid the splendor which encircles them. Foreign foes have essayed to tear them from the masthead; traitors have endeavored to trample them in the dust; they have been enveloped with the clouds of war and the smoke of battle, and dyed in the best blood of our braves, but each time the clouds and smoke have been lifted from their folds, and they have waved in the radiant sunlight brighter and more beautiful than before, more dear and sacred to the hearts of loyal men for each drop of precious blood which has been shed in their defence.

Col. CONKLING—In the name of the Empire State I now commit this stand of regimental colors to your care, the one the banner of the State of New-York, with its coat-of-arms, the other the starry banner of the Republic, marked, as you see it, "Campaign of 1863, from July 3 to Sept. 16," "Campaign of 1864 from July 12 to Oct. 29," showing the campaigns and the time which your gallant Regiment served the nation in the war of the rebellion. During the existence of this gigantic struggle there were periods when the skies were darkened, and despondency and gloom seemed to settle like a dark pall over the minds and hearts of the people. Perhaps no two periods during the whole course of the rebellion were more portentous with presaging disaster to our arms and our cause than those in which this noble Regiment participated. We cannot forget in the campaign of 1863, when the avalanche of armed rebellion came sweeping through Maryland and Pennsylvania, carrying terror and destruction in its course that this regiment, with the alacrity which would do honor to an organization of veteran troops, placed itself in readiness to march to the rescue, and went forward to assist in hurling the mighty rushing tide of treason back upon itself, and drive it in confusion and dismay to its source. We cannot forget that again in 1864, when the rebel EARLY and his minions were marching upon the National Capital, and danger threatened from every quarter, you buckled on the armor, and were the first regiment from the State of New-York to move forward and confront the foe, as a portion of the advanced guard about Washington, and afterward forming a portion of the army of the gallant SHERIDAN, in the Valley of the Shenandoah. We cannot forget that each time you went forth was when the work to be done involved hardships, trials, privations and sanguinary struggles unsurpassed by any known to the history of nations; that whatever you were called upon to perform was done faithfully and well; and that, whether on the weary march, the lonely watch, or when expecting the clash of resounding arms, your bearing was that of soldiers and heroes. We cannot forget the many noble dead of your regiment whose lives were an offering upon the altar of liberty. We have tears and mourning for their loss, but honor and glory in their memory. Finally we cannot forget that you participated in the great struggle for the nation's life during six of the darkest months of the war, and that you are entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of a thankful people. Let these banners be to you a slight token of their appreciation of your services, trials and sacrifices. Guard them in the future as well as you have protected the interests of the nation in the past.

Col. CONKLING was deeply moved by the recital of the services performed by his regiment, and in behalf of the 84th he thanked the general for the encomiums uttered by him, and the State for the handsome recognition it had accorded the command, promising to cherish, guard and defend the colors.

We were sorry that the men were kept at a present arms during the delivery of the General's speech, as it was both tiresome and incorrect, but we were simply pained to see the Adjutant step forward and take the command of the battalion into his own hands. He ought to know that it was an act of insubordination. When the Adjutant escorted the colors to their position in line before the ceremony of reception, we were pleased to see the Colonel check his hasty zeal, and order the colors back, when they were received in due and proper form. The superabundant files in each company were then thrown out as a guard to keep the crowd of visitors within bounds, and the battalion was exercised in a few of the leading movements of the school of the battalion. Having surrendered so much space to the presentation, we regret not being able to speak of the drill as it deserves, as the execution of the several movements were, in the main, all that could be desired.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Veterans of the 5th New-York Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves,) have formed themselves into a civic association, in order to perpetuate the memory of their former Association in this regiment during the war for the maintenance of the Union; to render mutual protection in all things relating to their connection with it; to aid in securing to those suffering from disability resulting from service, and to the widows and children of those who have fallen, all their legal rights; and to afford pecuniary relief to those members or their families that may be in distress. They have nearly three hundred members, and the Association have elected the following gentlemen as their Board of Officers for the ensuing year: President—Major-Gen. G. K. WARREN; First Vice-President—Col. HIRAM DURYEA; Second Vice-President—Major-Gen. H. E. DAVIES, Jr.; Recording Secretary—Sert. COLIN V. G. FORBES; Corresponding Secretary—Lieut. WILLIAM FERGUSON; Treasurer—Capt. C. J. CAMBRELLING.

Preparations are being perfected by the 71st Regiment for the proposed inauguration of the Vosburgh Monument at Greenwood Cemetery, which interesting event is fixed for the 21st inst. A full description of the monument to be erected to the memory of Col. VOSBURGH appeared in these columns some week's since. It is understood that the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration will be of an imposing character, as they will be participated in by nearly every regiment which has served in the three months' service. Besides the 71st, we believe it is understood that the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 22d, 37th, 69th and 79th Regiments will parade on that occasion, and in that case the ceremonies cannot fail to be as grand as they will be interesting.

On Monday evening Sergt. THOMAS H. CULLEN of Company B, 22d Regiment, was presented with an elegant gold watch, valued at $300, from the members of his company. The affair was a very pleasant one to all concerned. This makes the fourth presentation in Company B.

We would advise all who desire to see a pleasing work of art, that they call in at JORDAN & Co.'s photographic gallery, No. 229 Greenwich-street, where the testimonial from Companies B and H, 71st Regiment, to the Boston Fusiliers, is on exhibition. It consists of a set of resolutions thanking the Fusiliers for their kindness during the visit of the companies to Boston, handsomely engrossed and embellished by STANTON, the chirographic artist. Around this are clustered the portraits of the members of Companies B and H, and the guests who accompanied them on the visit to Boston, sixty-nine in all, and every one a perfect specimen of the photographic art, the whole being handsomely framed. We have seldom seen so beautiful a testimonial, and no doubt the Fusiliers will long cherish it as a souvenir of their New-York friends.

The 2d Regiment will assemble for drill at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Thursday evening next, the 10th inst.

A battalion drill of the 37th Regiment will be held some time during the ensuing week, if the necessary arrangements can be made for obtaining the State Arsenal. The cause of the drill will be to enable the command to receive the new stand of colors from the State, commemorative of the Regiment's service in the field.

The Governor has appointed Col. CHAS. W. DARLING, late Assistant Paymaster-General, to the position of Commissary-General of Subsistence on his staff, and assigned him to duty at New-York City, in the Inspector-General's Department.

Lieut. A. H. WRAY, of the 13th Regiment, has resigned his commission, he being about to leave the State. Mr. WRAY has for some time been connected with the office of the Inspector-General, and his departure will be regretted by all who have transacted business there. We understand that Mr. WRAY has permanently located himself on the banks of the James River, in Virginia, where he purposes engaging in commercial pursuits.

COMPANY PRESENTATIONS.

We have received the following communication from an indignant member of one of the companies in a leading City regiment. In order that all may have a fair hearing we publish it, merely remarking that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The highly reprehensible system of presenting testimonials in our militia companies for merit *purely imaginary*, has of late become of so frequent occurrence as to call for some comment. One that took place a few nights ago seemed so utterly undeserved that I take this opportunity to mention it.

Shoulder-straps had a sword presented to him some time ago. Corporal Swagger is also fortunate enough to obtain a recruiting medal, worth $30: one-half the recruits have not signed their names on the roll, nor do they appear in flesh and blood—but no matter about that. Example is contagious. Tom becomes ambitious, especially as he came very near getting that recruiting medal himself; but being obliged to forego that, he concludes that something ought to be given to him. He thinks a watch and chain wouldn't be a bad thing to have, and accordingly, being a modest man, he suggests it to a few friends, members of the company, whom I will designate as the *begging* committee. They enter into it heart and soul, on the "you tickle me, I'll tickle *you*" principle, thinking their turn will come next. It is immediately made a company affair. The begging committee first bring the list to shoulder straps; he reflects a moment, thinks to himself, "It's a shame that my men should be imposed upon so, but TOM was at the head of the committee that presented that beautiful sword to me," and so down goes his name, heading the list of subscribers. The committee are quite lively among the members; one-eighth sign their names because they are real good friends of TOM's; two-eighths because a few dollars would not amount to much anyway; three-eighths must accede, for fear of making personal enemies, who might prove detrimental in a business point of view, and the remainder, although conscious of not being able to afford such constant drains upon their slender purses, reluctantly add their names to the list. In the whole Company of about 100 men, there will only be found one or two who have the moral courage to face the odium consequent on refusal, the motive for which is invariably attributed to personal animosity. The money is finally collected, a splendid watch and chain is bought, the presentation is made one night after drill; those who are unwilling to witness the farce may leave the ranks, but the prospect of a testimonial supper is quite sufficient to detain them. TOM, of course, is no less *astonished* than delighted at the gift, although he did look over the subscription list every night, and form his estimation of his friends according to the number of dollars put down. Eloquent speeches are made savoring strongly of patriotism, honor, bravery, &c. Any casual observer would really think that he had done something to deserve this ovation—had been through the whole war—and that his achievements must be the most glorious on record; and amid vociferous applause, eating and drinking, the evening is passed, and so ends the presentation. DICK has already set his heart upon what he would like, and HARRY begins to cudgel his brains.

Now, Sir, in view of these constantly recurring presentations, would it not be well for military men to pass resolutions in their respective companies, prohibiting all testimonials. They cannot approve of the system, and it is sure to create hard feelings among the members of the command.

FIRST VOLLEY.

A CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The National Guard column, which has become such a feature of your Sunday morning issue, contained on the 29th ult. the following error:

Alluding to the closing drill and social reunion of C Company, Seventy-first Regiment, it says: "Capt. BUNCE and Lieuts. FRANCIS and SPROWL were unremitting in their attentions, and the affair was a complete success."

The third officer of C Company is Lieut. FRANK TAYLOR, and there is no such name on our roll as Sprowl.

A MEMBER.

[The names of the company officers, as published in the TIMES, were given our reporter by an honorary member of the company, who perhaps was thinking of the past instead of the present.]

Complaint Against Dealers in Lottery Tickets.

The *Tribune* of Saturday gives publicity to the following article:

"A MR. SCOTT, of New Jersey, having been bitten to the tune of some $40,000 in the purchase of lottery tickets, and having, as he avers, discovered, though at a heavy price, all the ropes and tricks of the trade, has started in an effort not only to recover his money, but to punish those engaged in the business. Some two weeks ago an order of arrest was obtained and served on some of the principal parties engaged in an action of the Superior Court of this State, and on Wednesday an application was made to Judge SHIPMAN, of the United States Circuit Court for an order of arrest against BENJAMIN WOOD, JOHN MORRISSEY, WM. S. SIMMONS, DAVID S. READ, JACOB BAUCH and LEWIS DAVIS. The Court granted the usual *capias*, the declaration being in trespass for "fraudulently obtaining from said plaintiff moneys for lottery tickets and policy slips to his damage, $80,000. In the affidavit on which the *capias* was granted, the plaintiff swears that early in the year 1863 he commenced the practice of purchasing lottery tickets, and also of lottery policy slips, which purported to be decided by the drawing of certain lotteries located in the State of Kentucky; that he purchased said lottery tickets and lottery policy slips of various lottery and policy venders in the City of New-York, and that he continued such purchases of said slips and tickets from said year down to the date of this affidavit; that the various venders from whom he bought the same were severally alleged to be the agents of the owners and managers of said Kentucky lotteries, and it was represented to deponent in the interest and on behalf of said managers; that the drawings by which said tickets and policy slips were to be decided would be lawfully and fairly drawn, and when drawn, fairly applied to the numbers on said slips and tickets.

But deponent saith that he has recently been informed, and believes, and expects to be able to prove, that said drawings of said Kentucky lotteries, instead of having been lawfully and fairly drawn for the decision of the numbers on said slips and tickets so by him purchased, have been falsely and fraudulently drawn during the entire of the above-named period; or when regularly drawn, have been falsely and fraudulently suppressed, and other numbers, which had not been drawn, falsely inserted in their place, with the view of cheating and defrauding deponent and other persons who made similar purchases of slips and tickets from the venders aforesaid.

Deponent further saith that he is informed and believes that the owners and managers of said lotteries, who have thus defrauded deponent, are Benjamin Wood, John Morrissey, Wm. L. Simmons, David L. Read, Jacob Bauch and Lewis Davis, all of whom are citizens and residents of the State of New-York; and further saith that one of the tricks and devices by which, as he has been informed and believes, these parties, as managers of said lotteries, contrived to defraud deponent and others who purchased their slips and tickets, was to appoint said LEWIS DAVIS, one of their own party, and also a party in interest, as Commissioner to superintend and control said drawings in the pretended interest of deponent and the public. That they then furnished DAVIS with a secret "key," or "cypher," by which they directed him as soon as said drawings were made at the headquarters of said lotteries in said State of Kentucky, to send them exclusive and private reports of the same. That said managers, on receiving the same in the City of New-York, who rapidly compare the averages of their sales as they were affected and governed by the numbers of said privately sent drawing; and that if the said numbers were found to inflict losses on said managers through their relations with the numbers on said slips and tickets, that the said managers would wilfully, deliberately, wickedly, falsely and fraudulently, and for the purpose of cheating and defrauding deponent and other purchasers of said slips and tickets, change and alter the said numbers so drawn in Kentucky and forwarded to them by said LEWIS DAVIS, and replace them by other numbers which were in agreement with said manager's interests.

Deponent further saith that, as he has been informed and believes, a further trick, or device, or stratagem of said managers to prevent deponent and the public from getting the true drawings of said lotteries through agents of their own, was to stock the rooms where said drawings were made with myrmidons and agents of their own, whose duty it was, under the direction of said DAVIS, and by order of said managers, to exclude all persons other than themselves and parties in the interests of the managers aforesaid, from the observations of said drawing; that one of the parties thus employed to violently prevent any intrusion by the public upon their false and unlawful proceedings was one JOHN K. BRIGGS, which person, on one occasion, did, under the orders of the managers, suspend a drawing for the avowed reason that said drawing should not be witnessed by any person who was not connected with or in the interest of said managers.

Deponent further says that, during the period between said early part of the year 1863 down to the present time, he has purchased very largely of said slips and tickets so issued by said managers; that the sums of money which he has thus been defrauded of through the false drawing and corrupt devices of said managers is above and beyond the sum of $41,000; and he prays, therefore, that the said parties above-named as managers and owners of said lotteries shall be arrested and held to bail, and that he may recover the amount paid by him in purchases aforesaid, or such damages or penalties as the law may direct in the premises."

Sworn, &c.

On the *capias* issued upon this affidavit, the defendants, WOOD, MORRISSEY and SIMMONS, were arrested, and at once gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

Mr. TRAPHAGEN and JAMES T. BRADY for plaintiff.

FREE PASSES.—The following is the law prohibiting the issue of free passes on the railroads in this State:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every railroad company in this State is prohibited from issuing free passes over its respective road or roads, *or carrying persons or property free of charge* over the road or roads, except such persons as may be injured upon their road or roads, and except such persons as may be employed by such railroad company, as clerks, laborers, officers or attorney, and excepting sick and disabled soldiers.

SEC. 2. The penalty for a violation of this act shall be fifty dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the county where the offence shall be committed, by the District-Attorney thereof, in the name of the people of the State, and when collected, shall be paid into the Treasury of the State.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Spurious Pictures.

From the New-York Boudoir.

It is a singular, and to us not very creditable fact, that foreign art is more popular in this country than native art. We have American-born artists who are in every respects the equals of those of Europe; nor can we import better works from abroad than we can purchase in American studios. But these facts are acknowledged only in a half-hearted way, and we still pay a kind of traditionary homage to the supposed superiority of European art. At the same time we are taking the best means in our power to keep American art in subjection to that of the Old World. We send our native artists to Paris, or Rome, or Munich, or Dusseldorf, to have their nationality and individuality polished off and supplanted by foreign characteristics, which they can never wear with natural ease. They soon become un-Americanized under foreign influences, and identified with the schools of Italy, France or Germany, where they study the principles of their art and with whose spirit they become imbued.

At home we encourage this evil by largely patronizing foreign art at the expense of our own. There are now at least five times as many foreign as there are native paintings in this country. Almost every American who returns from an European tour brings with him some artistic souvenir of his wanderings in Rome, Florence, Berlin and Paris. There would be no objection to this; there would indeed be a positive advantage in it, were the selection ordinarily made with taste and judgment. It is a good thing to have here a large number of fine specimens of foreign art. What we object to is that pictures are purchased abroad without taste or judgment, and that the parlors of our citizens are too often disfigured with foreign trash, to the exclusion of meritorious pictures by American artists. Innumerable instances of this folly might be pointed out, but they will occur to every one.

The supply of this American demand has now become an immense trade in Europe. In Belgium alone there are more than three thousand "artists," who live by making copies for the American and English markets, (for the English are afflicted with the same mania,) and who turn out every year thousands upon thousands of wretched caricatures of celebrated paintings, which find their way into this country. We wish it were possible to expose so effectually this picture-swindling business, that not another importation of the kind should ever be made. The poor devils who manufacture "old masters" and "new masters," who make landscapes and historical pictures by the hundred, and christen them with great names, have no claim whatever to the name of "artist." Their work is done with as little feeling as a common house-painter has in daubing a barn. The curious landscapes that amuse the passengers in our stages and City cars are specimens of "high art" in comparison with much of their work. Hired by the week, month or year, by the large dealers, they grind out their pictures as mechanically as a Japanese turns the crank of his praying mill. In keeping with the workmanship are the materials used. The canvases are poor and ill-stretched, and the colors of the cheapest and coarsest kind.

But this is not all. As so large a number of "artists" could not by any means obtain access to the great picture galleries for the purpose of copying, each master dealer has copies, more or less bad, of the most popular pictures in the public and private galleries of Europe; and on these his employes make their travesties, at the same time taking the liberty of introducing as many variations as they like into their copies, to relieve the dry monotony of the task. These worthless—worse than worthless, because corrupting—caricatures are sent over here to the United States by the thousand every year, and are bought up with eagerness as genuine specimens of European art. Large quantities come from Florence, Rome and Paris, but the majority are from Belgium, where labor and living are both very cheap. From one to three francs per day is there regarded as liberal wages for men and women who manufacture "Raffaelles" and "Correggios" by the wholesale.

If any one feels inclined to question the correctness of these statements, let him visit some of the picture sales that take place here so frequently.

The importations from the picture shops of Belgium, for the most part, find their way into the interior cities and the South, where there is less opportunity than in Boston and New-York to become critical in matters of art. Not long since we attended a picture sale in R——r, a thriving city in the interior of this State, and witnessed with mingled emotions of regret and amusement the eagerness and satisfaction with which the most wretched daubs were bid off by the wealthy provincials. The most curious thing about it was that the unhappy people actually supposed they were buying original pictures of Raffaelle, Domenichino, Correggio, Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Claude, Salvator Rosa, and others of great name! A gentle hint, given with the best intentions in the world, that the pictures were modern copies, was triumphantly refuted by a reference to the printed labels in the frames, setting forth the subject, the artist's name, and the very year in which the picture was painted. One of the most considerable pictures bought at this sale was a large landscape with figures, by Reubens, the price of which was $25 with the frame, without the frame—$10! The purchaser took it away with the air of a man who had bought an amazingly cheap picture; and *was* cheap. As BUTLER (not BEN.) says:

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

The gentleman hung the outrageous daub in his "front parlor," and took great pride in showing it off to his visitors. The ignorant admired it with him, and the better informed were always too kind-hearted to disturb his bliss.

The Anniversaries.

The May Anniversaries begin this evening. The annual sermons will be preached by distinguished divines, before the friends of the several societies, which are to hold their meetings during the week. The readers of the TIMES who desire to attend these discourses and meetings, may consult the following list:

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

American Female Guardian Society.—Sermon in Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, 7:30 P. M., by Rev. F. G. Clark. Singing by the children.

American Seaman's Friend Society.—Sermon by Rev. N. J. Burton, of Hartford, Conn., Clinton avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, at 7:45 P. M.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—Sermon by Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., in the Fourth avenue Presbyterian Church, at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.—Sermon by Rev. Cyrus Dickinson, D.D., of Baltimore, in the Presbyterian Church, University place, at 7:30 P. M.

American Bible Society.—Historical Jubilee Discourse, by Rev. Chancellor Ferris, in Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, at 7:30 P. M.

Church Anti-Slavery Society.—Annual sermon by Rev. George B. Cheever, D.D., in Church of Puritans, Union square, at 7:30 P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—Irving Hall, 7:30 P. M.—Speakers: Rev. W. H. Murray, of Greenwich, Conn.; Rev. J. N. Andrews, Seaman's Chaplain, at Wilmington, N. C., and Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of New-York.

Union Theological Seminary.—Orations by members of graduating class, in Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

American Tract Society (Boston.)—Irving Hall, 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Gen. O. O. Howard and others.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—Church of the Puritans, 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.—Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M. Short addresses. Music by the Seventh Regiment Band and two hundred "Little wanderers."

American and Foreign Christian Union.—In the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, at 7:30 P. M.

New-York Sunday School Union.—Semi-centennial anniversary exercises in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Rev. William P. Bree', of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Ferris, President of the Union, and others. The schools will meet at different churches throughout the City at 2:30 P. M.

American Missionary Association.—Cooper Institute, at 10 A. M. Addresses by Gen. O. O. Howard and Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Five Points House of Industry—Meetings in the chapel at the Institution, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 2:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

American Home Missionary Society.—Irving Hall, at 7:30 P. M. Speakers: Rev. Samuel Walcott, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. Norman McLeod, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

National Temperance Society.—Convention at 10 A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street. Public meeting at 7:30 P. M., in the Cooper Institute. Addresses by Rev. H. W. Beecher and Gen. O. O. Howard.

American Tract Society, (New-York.)—Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 A. M. Addresses by Bishops McIlvaine, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Baltimore; Rev. Drs. Anderson and Rogers, of New-York. Business meeting in lecture room at 9 o'clock A. M.

American Female Guardian Society.—Business meeting at Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 A. M. Exercises by the children, brief addresses, &c., from 2 to 4 P. M., in the chapel.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—Business meeting at 10 A. M., in the lecture room of the Church of the Puritans.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Exhibition of the pupils at 3:30 P. M., in the Academy of Music. Admittance free.

Universalist Association.—Meeting of delegates from the societies, churches and Sabbath-schools in Bleecker-street Church at 9 A. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Bible Society.—Academy of Music, 10 A.M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the American Board, Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D., Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Rev. Thomas C. Phillips, and Rev. Thomas Nolan, delegates from England; Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, and Dr. Lachlin Taylor, delegates from Canada; and Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, the Society's agent in the Levant. Annual reports read. Meetings for business at 9 A. M. in the Bible House.

New-York City Missions.—Irving Hall, 7:30 P. M.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.—Academy of Music, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.

American Congregational Union.—Festival in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Gov. Buckingham in the chair.

The Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention will be held at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 10 o'clock. Addresses by Lucretia Mott, Ernestine L. Rose, Wendell Phillips, Francis D. Gage, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Christian Union Association.—United communion service, Twenty-ninth-street Dutch Church, 3 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Irving Hall, 10 A. M. Speakers, Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, of Syria, and others.

Institution for the Blind.—Irving Hall, 8 P. M. Addresses, exercises by the pupils, &c.

Freedmen's American and British Commission.—A. M. E. Church, Sullivan-street, near Bleecker, 7:45 o'clock P. M. Speakers, Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Prof. Day and others.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, 7:30 P. M.

The Produce Exchange and President Schultz.

Messrs. HOWLAND, FRENCH, CAREY and others, of the New-York Produce Exchange, called upon the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, and protested against the use of the Battery Barracks as a hospital or place of detention for persons that may be taken from infected dwellings or ships. President SCHULTZ informed the gentlemen that the Board of Health has not decided to use the Battery Barracks as a hospital except in case of emergency, such, for instance, as a prevalence of cholera in the First Ward. The medical gentlemen of the Board say that cholera patients cannot with safety be moved far from the buildings in which they may be attacked; therefore, it is reasonable to presume that in the event of cholera in the First Ward they will use the barracks there; but if cholera makes its appearance in the First Ward the Produce Exchange tradesmen will hardly visit their mart, and the use of the barracks as a hospital then cannot annoy them. President SCHULTZ added that he had secured all the barracks in the neighborhood of New-York—buildings capable of accommodating about 10,000 persons—for use in the event of a pestilence, and he would strive, if possible, to abate rather than create nuisances, and he assured the gentlemen that he would not harm them except an emergency should coerce him into so doing.

The Dispensaries to Co-operate With the Board of Health.

By appointment the representatives of the various dispensaries of the City met Drs. PARKER, STONE and CRANE, the Health Board's Sanitary Committee, at No. 301 Mott-street, yesterday afternoon. The Northwestern Dispensary was represented by Messrs. A. C. KINGSLAND, Jr., and AMOS M. LYON; the New-York by Mr. JAMES F. DEPEYSTER; the Northeastern by Dr. ALEXANDER HADDEN and Mr. JOHN H. RICKER; the Demilt by Gen. F. E. MATHER and Mr. C. C. SAVAGE; the Northern by Dr. JAMES CALVIN FORRESTER and Mr. JOHN B. HILLYER; the Eastern by Messrs. B. F. ROMAIN and GERRIT MACY; the New-York Homeopathic by Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT and Mr. CHARLES A. MACY, and the Williamsburgh by Dr. J. J. ACHESON. Gen. F. E. MATHER was called to the chair, and Dr. ELISHA HARRIS was chosen Secretary of the conference. After discussion, the meeting adopted the following plan of coöperation of the Metropolitan Board of Health with the dispensaries of the Metropolitan Sanitary District during the prevalence of cholera:

I. The several chartered Dispensaries of the Metropolitan Sanitary District shall be constituted, under the Board of Health, District Centres of Medical Relief.

II. Each Dispensary District shall be divided, from time to time, into as many sub-districts as in the discretion of the Director of Medical Relief of the Board of Health are necessary to the efficient administration of gratuitous medical relief.

III. The following officers shall be appointed by the Board of Health, subject to the approval of the Trustees of the Dispensary, namely: 1. A District Director of Medical Relief, who shall have the position of Resident Physician of the Dispensary; 2. A District Physician to each of the sub-districts of the Dispensary, to receive —— dollars per day for each day's actual service, under the direction of the Director of Medical Relief.

IV. The officers hereby appointed shall be under the exclusive control of the Board of Health only so far as their duties relate to the special measures of medical relief adopted by said Board.

V. The Board of Health engages to supply the District Physician with such remedies for immediate administration as the Director of Medical Relief may select.

The forgoing plan was indorsed by a meeting of physicians in Brooklyn last evening.

From the Cholera Ships.

The following is Dr. BISSELL's report to Friday evening:

"HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, May 4, 1866.

"*Cyrus Curtiss, President of the Commissioners of Quarantine:*

"Herewith you have the hospital report for this day. There is no sickness on board the *England*, and very little exists on the *Illinois*, among the passengers transferred from the *Virginia*. Everything is going on favorably on board the Hospital ship *Falcon*.

"The following is the report of new cases of sickness, three in number, but only one from cholera: JOHN HESSION, twenty-four years of age, of Ireland; JAMES FARRELL, sixteen years of age, also of Ireland; and WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, fifty-three years of age, of England. The summary is:

In hospital ship at date of previous report	103
New cases	3
Remaining in hospital	106

"D. H. BISSELL,
"Deputy Health Officer."

Of the new cases on Friday, HESSION's is of cholera; the others are varioloid.

It is reported that only a few of the patients on board the hospital ship are in a dangerous condition; and none of the sick, it appears by the returns, have recently died. A large proportion of the patients on board the *Falcon* are nearly or quite ready for removal. The increase in the whole number of patients does not indicate that the disease is extending.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PERSONAL.—Mr. WM. MARTIN, so long connected with telegraphic enterprises in Boston, has accepted a responsible position in the office of the American Telegraph Company of this City. Mr. MARTIN has given many years to the doing of his part in the development of that which has grown to the magnitude of a great institution in his time. When the magnetic line of F. O. J. SMITH, the pioneer line from Boston to New-York, was yet young, Mr. MARTIN made his first connection with the business. Since then he has been engaged with the Baines Line, the American Line, and lastly as manager of the People's Line. Mr. MARTIN's long experience will doubtless be appreciated in his new position with the American Telegraph Company, where we hope to find him many years hence, well satisfied with the change which now brings him to New-York.

FIRE IN EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A few minutes after midnight of Friday a fire occurred among a row of stables and frame buildings, on the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street. The first floor of the corner building was occupied by J. G. DOWNING, whose loss is estimated at $500. No insurance. The upper stories are occupied by two poor families, whose aggregate loss is about $400. The opposite building, occupied by JOHN SULLIVAN as a boot and shoe store, and as a dwelling, was also materially damaged. Loss $1,000; covered by an insurance for $2,000 in the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company. Both buildings are the property of Mr. WALSH, whose loss is estimated at $2,000. Insured. The building in Third-avenue, occupied by J. S. KIPP as a drug-store, was damaged to the extent of $3,000. Insured for $1,600.

GOING OUT AND COMING IN.—The tide of Summer travel has set in strong toward Europe already. Unappalled by fear of cholera or a continental war, migratory crowds throng the steamers from our port. Those which left yesterday had long lists of passengers, and it is said that the favorite steamers have had their available berths engaged for several weeks in advance. To compensate us for this outflow, the packets from New-Orleans, Charleston and Savannah, and other Southern ports, are laden with our Southern brethren, to whom, it is to be hoped, New-York and Saratoga will be as congenial Summer resting places as they were in years gone by.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. LLOYD.—Yesterday afternoon, funeral services were held over the remains of Lieut.-Col. EDWARD F. LLOYD, One Hundred and Nineteenth New-York Volunteers, at the Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. This gallant officer fell at the head of his regiment at Resaca, Ga., on the 15th of May, 1864. Rev. Dr. BURCHARD officiated at the funeral exercises, and spoke eloquently of the virtues and bravery of the deceased. The body was conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on board the steamship *Merrimac*, at Pier No. 45 North River, over the remains of WILLIAM GRIFFIN, a Quartermaster on board the steamer. It appears that the deceased was at work among the rigging arranging the sails during yesterday morning, when he slipped and fell, striking heavily on the rail, afterward falling into the water. When picked up life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 45 years of age, and an American.

BOY KILLED BY A FALL.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon BERNARD BRADY, aged nine years, and residing at No. 100 East Eleventh-street, while gathering chips at a new building at No. 63 Third-avenue, accidentally fell from the second floor into the cellar, being instantly killed. Officer LONG, of the Seventeenth Precinct, removed the body to the residence of the parents, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon PATRICK MURPHY, residing at No. 185 Thompson-street, was run over by car No. 111 of the Third-avenue line, in Third-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets. MURPHY had his right leg smashed, and received other injuries. Officers SHANNON and BRITTON, of the Nineteenth Precinct, removed the injured man to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

SUICIDE BY AN INVALID.—MICHAEL KOLEZ, a German, aged 41 years, and residing at No. 143 Sixth-street, committed suicide, about 3 P. M. yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears that KOLEZ has been lingering for some time past with the consumption, and while laboring under depression of spirits the unfortunate man committed the rash act by nearly severing his head from the body. Deceased leaves a wife and two children wholly unprovided for. The Coroner was notified, and the Seventeenth Precinct Police took charge of the body.

FURTHER ARREST OF ROBBERS OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS.—Arrests have been made of four more persons implicated in the robbery of the 6th of January last. A railroad brakeman is among the number, and it is expected that the examination of these worthies will disclose some interesting features as to how the thing was done, and to what length in the employment and pay of their agents the experts in wholesale robbery are prepared to go.

CLOSING OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—The Rector and vestry of St. Thomas' Church have accepted a proposition from Grace Church to unite the congregations for a time under the charge of the Rector of St. Thomas, the venerable Dr. TAYLOR having gone abroad for his health. This arrangement comes into effect to-day, but will not extend probably beyond the coming Autumn.

HACKMEN FINED.—In the First District Court yesterday, ALFRED JONES, JAMES W. ALLEN, and WM. MCMANN, hackmen, who had been arrested by the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police for non-compliance with Corporation ordinances, were fined $10 each by Judge Quinn. Ten others were also arrested on similar charges, and fined by Justice Hogan, of the Tombs Police Court.

The subtle essence of the Queen Flower of the tropics is concentrated in PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS—a perfume so delicious, permanent and refreshing that in all the varieties of floral scents there is nothing that can vie with it.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Fancy Hats! Fancy Hats!!

Very recherche, for ladies, misses and children. Dress hats in elegant style. Business hats, caps, Panama hats, straw, &c., for gentlemen, youth and boys, at WHITE'S, THE HATTER, No. 303 Canal-st., opposite the Brandreth House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Special Business Notice.—An American house, long established in St. Domingo, desires to form a business connection with a respectable party in this City to receive consignments of island products. For particulars, apply to S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866.

A. A. Favarger's last French Class for ladies and gentlemen is now progressing rapidly, and promises more than any preceding one. It meets every evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."

W. H. Disbrow, No. 100 Liberty-street, —Next auction sale of horses, carriages, &c., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., will please give early notice.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Vanilla Beans.—Prime quality, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, importers of drugs, &c., No. 54 Cedar-st.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LACY—GRANT.—On Tuesday, April 24, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Michael Curran, JAMES LACY and ANNIE T. GRANT, both of this City.

DIED.

BOEHM.—On Friday, May 4, after a protracted illness, Mrs. C. BOEHM, wife of Jacob Boehm, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Michael's Church, corner of 99th-st. and Broadway, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BUNNER.—At Harlem, on Friday, May 4, after a short and severe illness, CATHARINE BUNNER, wife of C. A. Bunner, aged 36 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his residence in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

CRAWFORD.—On Saturday, May 5, Mrs. ISABELLA CRAWFORD, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 423 8th-av.

MONEYPENNY.—On Saturday, May 5, GUSTAVUS MONEYPENNY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 231 6th-av., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RAFTER.—On Thursday, May 3, BELINDA RAFTER, aged 32 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 539 2d-av., corner of 30th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WINDT.—On Wednesday, May 2, CHARLES H. WINDT, aged 35 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from No. 69 Pike-st., Sunday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Janesville, Wis., papers please copy.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 5, MOSES WARD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 43 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIENTAL BATH.

Try these baths, the most infallible cure for all diseases of the skin, joints, &c. As a luxury unsurpassed, and as a remedy unexcelled. Refer to all physicians. Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.

100 SETS FINE AMERICAN RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS, 12 GOBLETS, 12 CHAMPAGNES, 12 WINES, 12 HOCKS, 2 DECANTERS, 12 FINGER BOWLS, WITH "INITIAL" TO ORDER, $60 per set.

100 Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $16 per set.

100 Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $20 to $25 per set.

50 Decorated Dinner Sets, on extra quality fine Parisian granite, 189 pieces, $125 per set.

100 White Parisian Granite Dinner Sets, 138 pieces, $35 per set.

200 dozen White French China Dessert Plates, $2 per dozen.

100 White French China Dinner Sets, second selection, 141 pieces, $36 per set.

CHANDELIERS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., AT MODERATE PRICES.

PERSONS FURNISHING EITHER FOR CITY OR COUNTRY USE, WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE THESE GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

THE WOOD LAWN CEMETERY,

Situate on the line of the Harlem Railroad, at Wood Lawn Station, about 7 miles north of the Central Park. Office No. 52 East 26th-st., (opposite the Harlem Railroad depot.) WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in Irving Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY, of Greenwich, Conn.; Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE, of this City, and Rev. J. N. ANDREWS, Seamen's Chaplain at Wilmington, N. C.

A. A. FAVAGER'S LAST FRENCH CLASS for ladies and gentlemen is now progressing rapidly and promises more than any preceding one. It meets every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector. At Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GAS WORKS.—GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 581 Broadway, contract to furnish Coal, Resin or Oil Gas Works of any required capacity. Agents for the Empire Gas Apparatus.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Thirteenth Social Reunion will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S. Gov. BUCKINGHAM will preside. Major-Gen. HOWARD, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. BOYNTON, Chaplain to Congress, and other eminent speakers are secured. During the exercises the old "Integer Vitae" will be rendered by an efficient male chorus, directed by Mr. G. E. AIKEN. Instrumental music by Dodworth's Band. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Room No. 49, Bible House; the *Independent* Office, New-York, and at the office of the *Union*, Brooklyn.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY AND THE United Communion Services of the Christian Union Association will be celebrated THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., in the 29th-st. Collegiate Dutch Church. All members of Evangelical branches of the Church of Christ are invited to this communion table. Conference SUNDAY EVENING in the First Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, at 7½. Subject: *Church Union.*

THE SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, together with a sermon in the German language, will be held regularly every SUNDAY EVENING, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., near Canal, at 7½ o'clock, commencing this evening, May 6. Rev. C. SCHRAMM, D.D., will officiate. Seats free, and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

YORKVILLE.—CHAPEL OF THE HOLY Trinity, 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Seats free. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach morning and evening. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. On TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will hold the first annual confirmation.

MR. J. G. FISH WILL SPEAK FOR THE Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free and the public invited.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers—Speedy, noiseless and durable. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

REV. THOMAS MARSDEN WILL preach in St. Thomas' Free Chapel, corner Prince and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY. Service to begin at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The hall southwest corner 52d-st. and 3d-av. has been neatly fitted up for public worship, by a newly organized Baptist congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. SUNDAY, May 6, will be devoted to the interests of the Sabbath-school. Subject of the discourse in the morning—*The Sabbath-school a Necessity of the State—the Sabbath-school a Necessity of the Church.* SUNDAY EVENING, the Monthly Sabbath-school Concert. Addresses from Mr. LUCIUS HART and others, together with singing, as usual.

THE THINGS THAT ARE COMING ON THE EARTH.—The second lecture of the course, by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject: *The Geographical Limits of the Roman (or Prophetic) Earth—The Countries at Present Comprised within those Limits, and the Political Changes which may be Expected in those Countries.* Students of prophecy and thoughtful observers of events now transpiring are invited to attend. No charge of any kind is imposed on those who come.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 6th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; concert of prayer for seamen; also preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.; all seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Tenth anniversary of the opening of the church. Rev. Dr. SPENCER will preach in the morning; Rev. GEO. G. HEPBURN in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, in the evening. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY CHURCH Anti-Slavery Society, in the Church of the Puritans, SABBATH EVENING.—A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Christian Right of Suffrage for the Colored Race as well as the White, and the Crime and Consequences of Withholding It.*

THE AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH having removed their place of worship from 22d-st. to the Hall of the Rutgers Female Institute, 5th-av., near 42d-st., will have service there SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3½. Preaching in the morning by Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, the former Pastor; in the afternoon by Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. *The Ordinance of Baptism.* Baptism after the morning sermon. In the afternoon, the hand of fellowship will be given to about fifty new members. In the evening, a special sermon to young ladies.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—There will be meetings on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS of next week, at 2½ o'clock. The children participate in the exercises, and interesting addresses may be expected. The children will have their dinner immediately at the close of the meeting.

THE FREE METHODIST SOCIETY have removed from Sullivan-st. to Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., junction of 8th-av. Divine services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Come and worship with us. JAMES MATHEWS, Pastor, No. 56 9th-av.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE HIStorical Jubilee discourse will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, May 6, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., L.L.D., at 7½ o'clock. The New-York Bible Society unite in this service.

SWEDISH CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE in the Swedish language, is held every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, in the new Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, No. 91 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., Rev. J. F. O. DREVELL officiating. All Scandinavians are cordially welcome.

A SERMON FOR THE BOARD OF FOREIGN Missions of the Presbyterian Church will be preached by Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., of Baltimore, on SABBATH EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the University-place Presbyterian Church. A brief abstract of the annual report will be presented.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—The annual sermon in behalf of this society will be preached by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 6; services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual sermon before this Society will be preached by Rev. N. J. BURTON, of Hartford, Conn., on SABBATH EVENING, May 6, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn—Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON'S. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, BAPTIST—Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D., Assistant. There will be service in this church on every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, until further notice. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND ADVENT and future life for the righteous only, worship at Farragut Hall, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery, east side. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Entrance Canal-st.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Peter's Sermon on the Day of Pentecost.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent, Principal. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will address the school. They are always delighted with the order, proficiency and singing of these children.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN CONTInental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. WALTON, of the General Theological Seminary and Free Episcopal. Services at 10½ A. M., Rev. WM. WARDLAW officiating. Jews and Christians are invited to attend.

OPENING SERVICES OF THE SEA AND and Land Church, corner Market and Henry sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. M. KREBS, D.D.; preaching at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D.D. Several distinguished speakers will address the meeting in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. By special request, Rev. Dr. FOSTER will deliver at this Church his centenary sermon preached at the New-York Conference, occupying the pulpit both MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New Canal. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. WELLMAN, Assistant Minister at St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach.

PUBLIC SERVICES ARE HELD IN the New-England Church, (Congregational,) on 41st-st., near 6th-av., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All interested in this new organization are cordially invited.

ADVENT MISSION.—NO. 108 WEST 24TH-ST. Preaching MORNING; in the AFTERNOON, Elder J. K. BELLOWS and the Lord's Supper; EVENING, J. V. HIMES, of Michigan, is expected. Love-feast every third Sabbath afternoon in each month.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GEER, Rector of St. Timothy's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. EASTMAN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

ELDER J. V. HIMES WILL PREACH at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on *The Near Coming of Christ*, on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and in the EVENING at No. 108 West 24th-st., in the Advent Mission Church.

A PRAYER MEETING IS HELD EVERY SATURDAY EVENING in the Social Rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. Entrance from 34th-st. Strangers cordially invited.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. C. ESRAY, the new pastor. Seats free. The public are invited to attend. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach on *The Evidence of the Speedy Appearing of Christ*, in University Building, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—By Rev. WM. H. DEPUY: MORNING, at 10½; EVENING, at 7½. Sacrament after morning service. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., WILL preach the sixth in the course of sermons on *The Christian Life*, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, in St. Timothy's Free Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av. Service at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 11TH.—FREEDMAN'S AMERICAN and British Commission. A. M. E. Church, Sullivan-st., near Bleecker; 7¾ P. M. Speakers: Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, Professor DAY and others.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSIONS—At the Mission Hall, No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. SUNDAY EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. RICHARD PARKER will preach. Seats free.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, SUNDAY EVENING, May 6. Services at 8 o'clock. Christian Unity. Devotional exercises and addresses by Rev. Dr. STRONG, Rev. Dr. FREELAND, Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH and Rev. T. WALSH. Seats free. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION—At the Church corner of 17th-st. and 5th-av., South Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will preach. Seats free.

REV. J. W. SHACKELFORD, RECTOR, will, by request, preach before the Young Men's Church Association, Yorkville, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., near 4th-av. Subject—*The Law of Social Obligation.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, May 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., near 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, EVERETT ROOMS, 34th-st. and 6th-av., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9. All are cordially invited.

THE NEW CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) Nos. 53 and 55 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be open for Divine service, on SUNDAY, May 6. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

DR. J. R. NEWTON WILL ILLUSTRATE healing by touch or will-power, with practical illustrations on invalids present, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway at 10½ o'clock; meeting also at 7½. Free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service on ASCENSION DAY, at 3 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 30th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service (in French) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON 33D-st., west of 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. JOHN A. MCKEAN, of Philadelphia. Baptising after morning service.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Seaman's Wages—Damages—Exceptions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—APRIL 27.

Before Judge Betts.

Alfred Battersby et al., libelants, vs. Steamship Republic, her engines, &c., Russell Sturgis et al., respondents.—This was a suit for damages, brought by five seamen who shipped on the steamship *Republic*, for a voyage to New-Orleans and back, at $60 a month, and who were unlawfully discharged therefrom two days after they had signed the articles, because they refused to allow their wages to be reduced to $55 a month. Judge BENEDICT, before whom the cause was tried, rendered a decree in their favor for the amount of their actual damages during the absence of the vessel on her said voyage, and ordered a reference to Commissioner BETTS to ascertain the same. The Commissioner reported their damage to be $282 26, and the respondents excepted to so much of the report as awards damages to the amount of $54 28, each, to the libelants Battersby, Cunningham and Miller, "on the ground that there is no evidence to sustain such award;" also to so much of the report as awards damages to the libelant Farrell to any greater amount than $34, "on the ground that there is no proof of any loss or damage sustained by him beyond that sum." On the argument the libelants proctor contended that according the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the recent case of the *Commander-in-Chief*, (1 Wallace, 43,) the exceptions were too vague and indefinite, and should be overruled; also that the report of the Commissioner was fully justified by the evidence taken before him, and annexed to his report. After hearing the proctors for the respective parties at considerable length, Judge BETTS overruled the exceptions and fully confirmed the report.

John Langtree for libelants; Barney, Butler & Parsons for respondents.

Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.

The writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* disposed of since the last report published in the TIMES are as follows:

Certiorari in the case of Sarah Holt and Mary White, charged with disorderly conduct, in Court of Common Pleas, April 2.

Habeas corpus in the case of James Turner, charged with disorderly conduct, in Supreme Court, April 3. Writ dismissed; prisoner discharged.

Certiorari and *habeas corpus* in the case of Ann Whiting, charged with disorderly conduct, in Court of Common Pleas, April 7.

Certiorari in the case of Fanny Friet and Mary Thornton, charged with disorderly conduct, before Recorder Hackett, April 9.

Habeas corpus in the case of John Dohue, in Supreme Court, April 10. Appeal from Special Sessions on *certiorari* to General Term. Writ dismissed and prisoner bailed.

Habeas corpus in the case of Mary Ann Fagan and Ellen Smith, charged with disorderly conduct, in the Supreme Court, April 16. Prisoners bailed, and the writ dismissed.

Habeas corpus in the case of Margaret McCarthy, charged with disorderly conduct, in the Supreme Court, April 16.

Certiorari in the case of Henry Goldschmidt, charged with receiving stolen goods, before Recorder Hackett, April 26. Prisoner discharged and writ dismissed.

Habeas corpus in the case of Thomas Carlin, Margaret Fowler and Sarah Ward, charged with disorderly conduct, Supreme Court, April 20.

Habeas corpus in the case of Charles F. Matthean, charged with grand larceny, Supreme Court, April 24.

Habeas corpus and *certiorari* in the case of John Robinson and John Williams, charged with false pretence, Supreme Court, April 25.

Habeas corpus in the case of Margaret Smith, charged with disorderly conduct, Supreme Court, April 26.

Habeas corpus in the case of Josephine Chambers and Mary Flisher, charged with vagrancy, Supreme Court, April 25.

Certiorari in the case of Henry Peterson, charged with grand larceny, before Recorder Hackett, April 28.

Certiorari and *habeas corpus* in the case of John Pryor, charged with grand larceny, Supreme Court, May 3; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

Certiorari and *habeas corpus* in the case of Anne Lynch, charged with receiving stolen goods, Court of Common Pleas, May 3; writ dismissed and prisoner bailed.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of John Lambert, the alleged thief of $20,000 in gold on the high seas, was resumed yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney Bell argued that it was the duty of the Commissioner as a conservator of justice, and with the proof before him, to hold the prisoner to await the arrival of a requisition from California, or witnesses in the case, both of which were understood to be on their way here.

The Commissioner reserved his decision till Monday.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

Wm. Brown *alias* Barrein was arrested and taken before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with having attempted to pass a $20 United States Treasury note upon Henry F. Reppee, book-keeper for Mr. Geo. Schaffer, No. 127 Avenue B. It appears that the accused is known as "old Barren" in other parts of the country, and that he has been in the counterfeit passing business for some time. The examination was adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th inst.

Admissions to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 5.

Present G. G. Barnard, Presiding Justice, and Ingraham and Sutherland, J. J.

Mr. Enoch Louis Lowe was on Saturday admitted as an attorney and counsellor in all the Courts of this State, on the motion of Mr. Charles O'Conor, who in a few remarks said that he took great pleasure in presenting Mr. Lowe to the Bench and Bar of New-York. He had occupied the important office of Governor of the State of Maryland for some five or six years, and was well known to many of the prominent men in this community. He had come to this City with the intention of practicing in the legal profession. On motion of Mr. Nelson Chase, Mr. Theodore M. Davis was admitted; on motion of Mr. Risley, Mr. Nathaniel Cox was admitted, and on motion of Mr. Dodge, Mr. Horace Cone was admitted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The May term of the Court of General Sessions will begin on Monday, (to-morrow,) at 11 o'clock. The following is the

CALENDAR.

The People *vs.* Mary Jane McDonald—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Hugh F. Gallaher—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* James Northrup—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* James H. Mills—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* John Kelly—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Isaac Sweetzer—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* John Berrian—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* George Gardiner—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Frank Deikell, Sr., Frank Deikell—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Fontaine S. Pettus—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Wm. O'Neil, Van Rensselaer Burnhardt, Mary Kane, Ellen Maher—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Edward Brown—Petty larceny.
Same *vs.* Peter O'Neil—Manslaughter.
Same *vs.* James Dunn, Patrick Williams—Attempt at rape.
Same *vs.* Francis McGuire, John Arken—Burglary.
Same *vs.* Emile Siegett, Al. Philip Juger—False pretences.
Same *vs.* Thomas Dunnigan—Violation of Barrel Act

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HOTEL THIEVES CONVICTED.

Henry Davis and Henry Hammon, aged 20, were charged with attempting to enter several of the rooms of the Eastern Hotel, corner of Whitehall and South streets. Charles H. West, the porter of the hotel, said the prisoners, at the time of the commission of the offence, were guests at the house, and had hired a double-bedded room. About 9 in the evening he saw Davis come out in his stockings in the hall, having a chair with him. He glided gently from door to door, and peaked into several rooms through the fan lights. The rooms had evidently been selected from the clerk's register, as they were not all together, but on both sides of the hall. It was evident that they were picking out such as might contain a valise easily carried off, or a trunk that could be easily broken open. DAVIS was the thief who confined himself to the examining of the conditions of the rooms, and what they contained, while HANNON remained below to watch the condition of the guests as to sobriety as each returned to his room. In the middle of the night, after HANNON had made his report to his associate, out again came DAVIS in his stockings, and chair in hand, and walked from room to room, peering over the fan-lights. The proprietor of the hotel came up rather unexpectedly and disturbed the operations of the thieves, and for the remainder of the night they were as closely guarded as if in prison. When about to leave the hotel in the morning, they were stopped and searched. All that was found on HANNON was three patent night latch keys, and on DAVIS nothing. Both were convicted under a special statute and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A COLORED CASE.

Wm. Derrick was charged with attempting to shoot Joseph Johnson, and in fact did fire two shots from a revolver, but whether at the complainant or into the air to frighten him was the question at issue. Both complainant and defendant were colored persons, and the testimony of nearly all the witnesses was highly colored too. The facts as stated by Johnson were these: He was on a journey through Laurens-street with a friend, and when opposite No. 77 he saw a crowd of men and women at the door. They stopped at the door, and a man asked if there was a ball there. While they stood looking at the dark beauties at the door, the prisoner came up and asked them what they were looking at. Witness said that was his business, he would go when he got ready. Prisoner said "go home." "You ain't Old Nick, although you are as black as him," witness replied; "you can't scare me." "Go, or I'll kick you." "If you do," said Johnson, "I'll put a brick through you." "If you do that, replied Derrick, I'll send a bullet into you." Johnson ran for the brick, but when Derrick pulled out the pistol, Johnson dropped the brick and ran, and meeting with some friends, they faced Derrick, when he fired two shots. Prisoner claimed that the shots were fired as a signal of distress, to call the attention of the Police. Officer Clenchy was across the street at the time, and after the first shot was fired, before he got over to the prisoner the second shot went off. The prisoner and the officer then for a minute and a-half stood face to face, without saying a word. Prisoner said he was surrendering the pistol and himself to the officer; the officer said the weapon was pointed at him. He gave no satisfactory reason why he stood in front of a pointed pistol without attempting to knock the owner down. When the officer ventured to accept of the pistol which the prisoner was all this time tendering to him, the prisoner said to the officer, "I am willing to take care of them." Mr. [illegible], of Madison-avenue, with whom defendant had been long employed as coachman, was called, and spoke very highly of the peaceable character of Derrick. Johnson also admitted that he would have settled the matter, but he thought $50 was hardly enough. It was not proven that anybody was assaulted or shot at; on the contrary, it appeared that the shots were fired in the air. A verdict of acquittal was rendered.

A STEAMBOAT PICKPOCKET CONVICTED OF THE ATTEMPT.

A very quiet, stylishly-dressed young man, giving the name of John Curhan, was charged by Officer Payton Herbert, with attempting to steal the watch of an old gentleman who was coming from Pier No. 4, North River. The old gentleman had just left the steamboat with a number of others. Prisoner and an associate stood at the small gate at the entrance to the dock, and, as the old gentleman came along, he made a sudden start to go in the gate, and before the old gentleman could avoid it, there was a collision and a little confusion. When the prisoner's shoulder struck the old gentleman, the fingers of the thief were at the vest-pocket of the victim, but the watch was not stolen. The officer saw the movement and went over and arrested the thief. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

A very serious assault was committed on Patrick Temple by a tenant of his, named Michael Reed, but the case was made still more serious by attacking the character of complainant for veracity, when there were two eye-witnesses to corroborate his statement, and none for the defence to say a word in opposition. According to the evidence, on the 7th of April, about 8 o'clock in the evening, defendant went to the house of complainant and rang the bell. Mrs. Temple answered the door, and defendant asked if her husband was in. She hesitated to answer, as the man was a stranger, but he brushed past her, and she followed. Reed entered the room where Temple sat at a table writing, his daughter on the other side, and a drop light between them. As soon as REED entered he said, "So you are a smart man to send to dispossess me." Mr. Temple said, "I suppose so." Reed then asked what he owed him, and Mr. Temple said $13; when Reed gave the lie direct, accompanying his remark with a blow in the face while Mr. Temple still sat the table. Temple sprang to his feet, when he was again struck and thrown over the stove. Reed then lifted a chair and so did Temple to defend himself, but the chairs were smashed to pieces in a moment, and Mr. Temple's wrists were badly cut in warding off the blows. Mrs. Temple was badly hurt and thrown across the room, and Miss Temple was also struck by Reed as she was about to run for a Policeman. The defence brought quite a number of witnesses on the stand to swear that they would not believe Mr. Temple on oath, but nearly all of them, when cross-examined by Recorder Smith, admitted that they had had a difficulty with complainant at some time, or had a suit of some kind, in which they thought they had been very much wronged by Mr. Temple. The accused was found guilty, and remanded to prison till Tuesday for sentence.

ALMOST CONVICTED.

Ernest Snyder was charged with stealing a coat from the house of Charles Meyers, with whom he boarded. Meyers said he had been looking for Snyder ever so long to arrest him, and at last he caught him with the coat, and had him arrested. He was asked to go a little more in details, when he said Snyder used to go to his house when he was not there and promise to pay for the coat, but he never did it. Prisoner said Mrs. Meyers gave him the coat, whereupon the wife was called up. She said the prisoner brought the coat back to the house and laid it on a chair, but her husband wanted the money, not the coat, hence Snyder's arrest. An acquital was the result.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 5.

Present, Presiding Justice G. G. Barnard, Justices Ingraham and Sutherland.

The following decisions, of cases argued at the April Term, were rendered on Saturday:

Isaac H. Cordier *vs.* Mary J. Cordier; judgment affirmed; opinion by Barnard, P. J. In the matter of the application of David T. Blount for examination of a witness to perpetuate testimony; order reversed without prejudice to a removal of the motion on proper papers; opinion by Ingraham, J. William Paten, Receiver, *vs.* Joseph C. Johnson; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Barnard, P. J. James McHenry *vs.* Rowland G. Hazard et al.; order appealed from, affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. The Marine Bank of Chicago *vs.* Job Wright et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J. American Exchange Bank *vs.* Francis A. Corliss; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event; opinion by Barnard, P. J. Sherman S. Jewett et al. *vs.* Jas. M. Alling; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J. Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* Benj. F. Mudgett et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. Chas. H. Isham, survivor, &c., *vs.* Morris Ketchum et al.; Wm. B. Isham et al. *vs.* The Same; Tillinghast *vs.* The Same; orders appealed from affirmed, with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J. The People *vs.* The Commissioners of Charities; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Barnard, P. J. Samuel F. Butterworth *vs.* James Gould; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Barnard, P. J. Wm. Palmer, receiver, &c., *vs.* Ezra L. Bushnell, &c.; judgment reversed as to fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth and tenth subdivisions of complaint, and judgment rendered for defendant thereon and affirmed as to other portions of the complaint, without costs to either party; opinion by Barnard, P. J. Patrick Murray *vs.* Richard Britton et al.; judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. George W. Baker *vs.* Henry Rogers; order modified according to opinion; opinion by Ingraham, J. Ann Hunter *vs.* Sylvester E. Noland et al.; order affirmed, with special instructions to referee; opinion by Sutherland, J. The People *vs.* A. D. Russell, City Judge; order affirmed; opinion by Barnard, P. J. Patrick Green *vs.* John A. Kennedy; judgment affirmed, without costs.

Cases argued at the January Term before Justices BARNARD, CLERKE and INGRAHAM:

Leopold Tilman *vs.* Maria J. Keane; order appealed from reversed without costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM. Christy *vs.* Clark; decree reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by BARNARD, P. J. Guiterman *vs.* Davis; judgment affirmed without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice McCunn.

Catharine Gori *vs.* Alfred C. Smith; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

By Justice Jones.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York *vs.* Robert H. Goff, &c.; order granted.

By Justice Monell.

James C. Brevoort et al. *vs.* the United States Patent Baking Company; motion granted. Wm. F. J. Prelle et al. *vs.* Walter Leggett et al.; complaint dismissed as to defendant, James Young, with costs and $10 for this motion. Benjamin F. Stephens *vs.* Jules Viennot; bond approved. Clara W. Warner *vs.* the Western Transportation Company; motion granted. John Curley *vs.* John O. C. Lynch, &c.; motion to dismiss complaint granted. Patrick Casey *vs.* D. M. O'Brien; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 5, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109	100	Central Coal	44
6,000	do......2d call	109⅛	300	Spruce Hill Coal	5
6,000	US.6s,5-20s C.'62.	102½	100	do	5⅛
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅛	200	do..........b30	5
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.In.	95⅝	100	do..........s10	4⅞
2,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96	200	Wyom. Val. Co	39½
2,500	do......2d call	95¾	200	Ashburton Coal	14½
4,000	Tr. Notes. 73-10s. First Series	102	200	do	15
			200	Mariposa Min.	13
1,000	do......Small	101¾	100	do	13¼
9,000	do......2d Ser.	102⅛	12	P., Ft.W. & Chi	99
1,000	do..3d Series.	102	7	do	99½
1,500	Ohio 6s, '86	75	1600	do	100
2,000	Tenn. 6s	90⅛	800	Mariposa Pr.	26
1,000	N. Car. 6s	85¾	100	do	25¾
9,000	do... .2d call	83¾	100	Boston Water P.	33½
6,000	Missouri 6s	74	200	do	33¾
1,000	do	74⅛	900	New-York Cen.	92½
4,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	103⅛	1000	Erie R.	74
			300	do......2d call	74
1,000	Brooklyn Park L.	86	300	Hud. R. R.	110⅛
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	1100	Reading R.	107⅜
7,000	N.Y.C.7s,'76Con.	102⅛	200	do......2d call	107⅝
2,000	Erie 3d M.	96	400	do	107⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M.	92	100	New-York & N. H.	99
2,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	80	15	do	99⅛
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	73	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109
3,000	Cl. & Pitts.3d M.	90	200	do......2d call	108⅛
89	Butch. & D. B'k	145	400	Mich. S. & N.I.	78½
150	Bk. of Commerce	109½	800	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅝
75	Ocean Bank	102	100	do..........s30	122
10	Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	104	1000	Chic. & N.W.	29⅜
10	do	104⅛	200	do..........s10	29⅛
40	Cen. N. Bank	107	100	do..........b10	29⅜
10	Continental Bank	97	700	Chi. & N. W.P.	61¼
20	Hanover Bank	113	200	do..........b10	61½
50	Fourth N. Bk.	103⅛	200	do	61⅛
400	Canton Co	58⅝	1300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	104½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	44⅝	200	do	104⅝
200	do	44⅞	100	Chic. & Alton	99
200	Spring M. Coal	48½	200	Mil. & St. P.	50
100	do	48	100	do	50½
50	West. U. Teleg'h	61	100	do	51
810	do	62	450	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
100	do	61⅞	100	do......2d call	70½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer...s3	26¼	200	M. So. & N. I.	78
100	Canton Co.	58⅝	100	do..........b3	78
100	Spruce Hill Coal	5	500	do..........s3	77⅞
100	do..........b3	5	600	do	77⅞
700	Mar. Min. Pr.	26⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts....b3	82
400	do..........s3	26⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	29
100	N. Y. Cen.	92¾	300	do..........b3	29
100	do..........s3	92¾	200	do..........s3	29
200	Erie R.	73⅞	100	do	29⅛
100	do..........s3	73⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	61
200	Reading R.	107⅞	1200	do	61⅛
400	do..........b3	107⅞	600	do..........s3	61⅛
200	do..........s3	107⅞	600	do	61⅛
800	do..........c	107⅞	100	do..........b10	61¼
100	P., F.W. & C....b3	100	500	do..........b3	61⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	60⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	58⅝	500	Reading R.	107⅜
100	do..........b3	58⅝	400	do	107⅛
100	do..........c	58⅝	800	do	107⅜
1200	Spruce H. C.	4⅞	400	do..........s3	107⅜
500	do..........b3	5	200	Mich. S. & N. I...c	77⅞
500	do	4⅞	200	do..........s3	77⅞
400	do	4⅞	100	do..........b3	77⅞
400	do..........b3	4⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts....b3	81⅞
800	do	4⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	124⅜
200	Quicksilver	54⅛	100	do..........b3	124⅜
100	do..........s3	54⅛	200	Chi. & N. W....b3	29⅜
300	Mar. Min. Pf.	25⅞	100	do..........b60	29⅜
400	do..........b3	25⅞	500	do	29⅛
700	do	25⅞	300	do..........s3	29⅛
800	West. U. Tel.	64	1200	Chic. & N.W.P.	61
100	do..........b3	64	300	do..........b3	61
100	Mar. Mining Co.	12⅞	300	P., F.W. & C.	100⅜
200	Erie R..........s3	74	900	do..........b3	100⅜
300	do	74	300	do	100⅜
500	do..........c	73⅞	200	do..........s3	100⅜
300	do..........s3	73⅞	100	Alt. & T. H.Pr.	62½
200	do..........b3	74			

SATURDAY, May 5—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day was comparatively steady, and the sales left off at 127⅛ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London for the day's steamers closed 109¾@109⅞ ⅌ cent. The shipments of Specie of the day (and week,) amount to $996,634, of which $417,114 is in Gold Bars and $173,200 in Silver. The Gold receipts of the week [illegible]. The Gold Customs Receipts into the Treasury Office $3,712,421, and the Gold Interest Payments out of the Office $7,061,900. The rate for Money to the Brokers is generally 5 ⅌ cent. The exceptions at 4 ⅌ cent. for some days past were fewer in number and magnitude than at the beginning of the week.

The Stock Exchange was fairly steady but rather dull on the Railways, and decidedly firm and active on the Government Securities, the bulk of the business in the latter being done on the Street after the Board. Among the Western roads there was a good feeling in Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Fort Wayne and Northwestern Preferred. Erie was steady at about 74 ⅌ cent., and New-York Central quiet at 92½ ⅌ cent. The miscellaneous speculatives continue in fair request; Western Telegraph and Mariposa Preferred higher than at the close on Friday. At 3:30 P. M. (there being no Afternoon Boards) the following quotations were made on the Street and in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96	95¾	Northwest	28⅞	29⅛
U. S. 5-20s	102¼	102½	N. West Pref.	71	60⅞
U. S. 7.30s	102	102⅝	Rock Island	124¼	124⅜
N. Y. Central	92¾	92⅝	Fort Wayne	99⅞	100⅛
Erie	73⅞	74	Cumb'land Coal	44⅜	44⅞
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	54	54⅛
Reading	107⅛	107⅜	Mariposa	12⅛	12⅞
Mich. Southern	77⅜	78	Mariposa Pref.	25⅞	25⅞
Illinois Central	121	122¼	Canton	58⅞	58⅝
Pittsburgh	81½	81⅝	Ohio Certificates	26	26⅛
Tennessee 6s	90⅛	90⅜	American Gold	127⅛	127⅜
Pacific Mail	226	226	Bills on London	109⅜	109¾
Missouri 6s	74	74			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	117	Pacific	165
Manhattan	132	Chatham	130
Merchants'	114	Bank of the Republic	110
Mechanics'	113	Bank of N. America	106
Union	115	Hanover	113
America	141	Irving	110
City	190	Metropolitan	120
Phœnix	102	People's	118
Chemical	500⅛	Market	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	104
National	105	Continental	95
Merchants' Exchange	111	St. Nicholas	103⅛
Seventh Ward	105	Importers' & Traders'	107
State of New York	101	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Commerce	109⅛	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	104	Central National	107
Ocean	102	Fourth National	103⅛
American Exchange	111	Ninth National	109

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's 1883	90¼	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	102¾	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98⅛
Erie 1st M., '76	97	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	95⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	89
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91⅞	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	93	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	62
Buf. N. Y & E.1st M. '77	94	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	101	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.1st M.	100¼
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	96	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch.2d M.	93⅛
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	98	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 3d	83⅛
Harlem 3d mort., '68	93	Cleve. & P. 2d M. conv.	87⅛
Mich.C.nw.1st M,8s, '82	107	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	58
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	87	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	94⅛
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	92	Chi. & Alt. Income.	86⅛
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	73	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	100	Peninsula R R. Bds.	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	72
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	88	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	100
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	76		

The week's receipts of Cotton at this port have been 9,165 bales; export clearances since Tuesday, 4,339 bales; estimated stock at the close, 165,000 bales.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $15,582,022 18; including for Customs, $417,000; gold notes, $397,000. Payments, $15,501,179 86. Balance, $93,326,985 12.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG

Are offering

Great inducements in

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks,

Cloth garments, Llama Lace Points,

Burnous and Rotondes.

Also, great specialties in

Carriage, Evening and Sea-side Cloaks,

Selected by themselves personally in Europe.

DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, formerly European buyer and manager with Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.

THOMAS GREIG, formerly European buyer and manager with A. T. Stewart & Co.

GEORGE A. HEARN,

No. 425 Broadway,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE,

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 7,

THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE

ASSORTMENT OF

REAL INDIA CAMELS-HAIR SHAWLS

in this country,

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS will be offered on and after MONDAY, May 7, at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

Also, a large and elegant assortment of our own manufacture, including our entire stock of Spring CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, BASQUES, SACQUES, &c., at retail, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Bombazines, De Laines, Poplins, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Collars, Vails, &c. Also, White and Part Mourning Goods and Traveling Dress Goods, in great variety,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LYONS SILKS,

Plain Colors, Black and Fancy. Also, Rich Silk Robes—a fine assortment for Spring. Also, fashionable

LOW-PRICED SILKS,

in great variety, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS, Hdkfs. Collars, Sets, Barbes, &c., &c. Also, Black and White Llama Lace Shawls, Embroideries, &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, BROCATELS, Reps, Damasks, Chain Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods, and fixtures of every kind. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

given to the Furnishing and Fitting Up of Houses, Steamboats and Hotels.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, De Laines, Prints, Printed Linens and Fashionable

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,

in every variety, at Retail, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, Parasols, Silk and Woolen Drawers, Vests, &c. A fine assortment at Retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET CARPETS, TAPESTRIES, Brussels and Ingrain Carpetings, Stair Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

A SPECULATOR GETS BITTEN!!!

HE BUYS FOR A RISE, BECOMES FRIGHTENED, AND SELLS HIS GOODS TO US AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE. THE GOODS TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK. OUR CUSTOMERS TO HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THE PURCHASE, AS THE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT NEARLY COST.

10,000 YDS. BEST SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, at 4c., 5c. and 8c. a yard. BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.

ALSO, IMMENSE SALE DRESS GOODS, at 10c., 20c., and 30c. a yard. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

GREAT SALE ALPACAS, at 25c., 37½c., 50c. and 62½c., up. THE CHEAPEST ALPACAS OF THE YEAR. AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c., 75c., $1, up. WET LINENS, WET CRASHES, WET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION PRICES.

We invite particular attention to this sale, fully believing that housekeepers can effect an IMMENSE SAVING by taking advantage of THIS offering.

FOSTER BROTHERS,

NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

SUN UMBRELLAS

(A WHOLESALER'S STOCK TO BE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. BUY THEM OF US AND SAVE THE RETAILER'S PROFIT. FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.)

AND PARASOLS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY DRESS SILKS, PLAIN COLORED SILKS AND BLACK SILKS.

We shall offer on MONDAY our entire stock of silks at a great reduction from the lowest prices of the season.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Figured Mohairs at 62½c., which have been sold this season at ONE DOLLAR—very elegant goods.

COLORED ALPACAS at a reduction of 20 per cent.

FANCY GRENADINES, new styles, 75c. worth $1 25.

200 pieces DRESS GOODS, sold last week at 40c. now reduced to 35c., many of which cost 55c.

CRAPE EUGENIE, in all shades, $1 a yard.

GRAY CRAPE EUGENIE, second quality, 85c. a yard.

TISSUE DE PARIS, a new articles, 50c. a yard, cost over 80c. to import.

Also, other new Dress Goods, which will be offered much under the cost of importation.

BLACK ALPACAS.

During the past week we have purchased a large lot of BLACK ALPACAS, which will be offered at FIFTY CENTS a yard, fully equal to goods sold early in the season at seventy-five cents.

NOW OPEN

The most complete assortment of SHAWLS We have had this season.

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A splendid assortment of REAL THREAD SHAWLS, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.

New and elegant designs, just received, which will be offered at very low prices.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON, NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.

Silk and wool poplin for traveling dresses, the richest goods offered this season, at $1 50 and $1 75 per yard; regular prices $2 50 and $3.

Also, 10 cases very choice styles of dress goods, from auction, at 25c., 30c., 40c., and 50c. per yard.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—20 EXPERIENCED WOMEN TO sew ticks. Apply at No. 374 Hudson-st.

BEDDING AT 35 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

FEATHERS, BEDS, HAIR, MOSS, HUSK, SEA-WEED AND STRAW MATTRESSES.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, IRON BEDSTEADS AND COTS.

Call, see and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

E. HYMAN & CO., No. 250 Canal-st., and No. 374 Hudson-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN, at LAKE & McCREERY'S, A large assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, of the NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES.

The stock comprises all the NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOAKS, as well as a large assortment of our own manufacture.

No. 471 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

At JACKSON'S. Some most extraordinary bargains in ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DELAINES, GRENADINE POPLINS, TAMESE CLOTHS, FRENCH CHALLIES, GRENADINE BAREGES, IRON BAREGES, BLACK SILKS, HALF-MOURNING SILKS, &c., &c.

N. B.—CRAPE CLOTHS, a new article, over two yards wide, $10 per dress.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

M. A. DE LENEY,

NO. 48 UNION-PLACE, Corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.,

Has now open a large assortment of PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, DRESS GOODS, &c., of the latest and most desirable styles adapted to Spring and Summer use.

GREAT BARGAINS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin sts., will offer on MONDAY, at RETAIL, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACE CURTAINS, &c. purchased at the large peremptory auction sales of last week, at about half the cost of importation.

PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS FOR DRESSES.

T. M. JAMES, NO. 102 6TH-AV., NEAR 8TH-ST.

4 cases of the above Choice Goods at 37½c. and 50c. per yard; worth 50c. and 75c.

Also 3 bales Russia Crash damaged by water, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard; worth 25c.

Burnsley and Homespun Table Damask, Diaper, Towels, Napkins and Irish Linens, at less than has been offered in 5 years.

BLACK ALPACAS AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,

at JACKSON'S. Choice bargains. QUEEN'S CLOTH, a beautiful article for traveling, $5 per dress, JUST HALF PRICE. ENGLISH Prints 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard, worth 50c.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS,

FROM AUCTION, STRIPED and FIGURED, at $10 per dress, worth $15; this is the handsomest lot of goods offered for many years; some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make, MONDAY, May 7, large additions to their popular stock of dress goods, purchased at the recent large auction sales; also, elegant Silk Mantillas, Sacques, &c., of Paris and New-York manufacture, Pique, Jounons and a choice lot of real India Camel's Hair Shawls at $250, formerly sold at $400. Broadway and 10th-st.

MOURNING BONNETS

And MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced.

N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS—decided bargains.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

RICH HEAVY BL'K CORDED SILKS FOR CLOAKS At very low prices.

PLAIN AND CHECK SILK FROM AUCTION from $1 ⅌ yard, upwards.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS OFFERED IN FIVE YEARS, At T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 7,

A large lot of Cloth Basquines and Sacks, some of them Paris made, only $5 each.

BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

ADOLF KUSTER, NO. 225 8TH-AV., HAS just received from auction: 1,500 yards of 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Table Linens and Damasks; 200 yards of Napkins; 300 dozen Towels; 120 extra fine Satin Damask Table Cloths, at $3 50, $4 and $4 50; Lot of Table and Piano Covers; rich cloth Covers, gold embroidered; Linen and Cotton Sheetings; Pillow Casings; lot of Hucks, Diapers and Crashes; case of extra fine Sheeting Linens, 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; Curtains, 25 cents per yard and up; 10 cases of Cheap Dress Goods at 25c. and 31c.; 6 cases of Black and colored Alpacas, double width, at 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per yard; Cheap Black Silks, Cheap Shawls, Cheap Silk and Cloth Cloaks.

Muslins, Calicoes and all Cotton Goods have declined last week 25 per cent.

OUR PRICES ARE DOWN!!!

DRY GOODS can be bought VERY CHEAP at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

PARIS MADE SILK BASQUINES AND SACKS.—One case fine quality, handsomely trimmed, at the extremely low price of $25 each.

One case extra quality at $30 and $35 each.

Will be opened on MONDAY, May 7.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETINGS.—GEORGE KEYES, NO. 363 8th-av., will exhibit on MONDAY new Spring Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, (new designs,) Nottingham and Lace Curtains, &c., at popular prices.

WHITE AND COLORED PIQUE AND MARSEILLES.—A splendid assortment, very cheap, at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1864, 1865, 1866,

Wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of Temporary Loan, except those intended for Clearing-house purposes.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

REMOVAL.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

has removed to

NO. 191 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1866	125,386 43
Total	$278,386 43

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 11th June next.

A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 21st May, free of Government tax.

The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June.

Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

CHARLES REID & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and shipment of STAVES and SHINGLES, CORN, COTTON and NAVAL STORES. Refer to

Messrs. Spence, Montague & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Darrell & Nash, New-York.
Messrs. A. H. Solomon & Co., New-York.
Henry A. Susan, Esq., New-York.
C. K. Thorburn, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX TO NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

$5,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this city, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion, consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upwards of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, U. A. MURDOCK, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, EDWARD ARTHUR, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid, will be reduced to the uniform rate of five per cent. per annum from that date; and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of two dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 18th day of May inst. at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May, 1866. Transfer books will be closed on the 1st and open on the 10th prox.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE in this City, Kings and Westchester Counties; also, smaller sums. Apply to A. F. SAYS, Counselor at Law, No. 23 William-st., Room No. 22. Brokers need not apply.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the New-York and Canada Oil Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, 8th of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at No. 203 Canal-st.

R. C. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the Merchants National Bank, City of New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

$150.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on City property, in sums to suit. S. S. BINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS,

INSURE YOUR RENTS, LEASES AND GOOD-WILL OF LEASES.

Perpetual and floating policies procured. All kinds of fire and marine insurance effected in the best City and out-of-town Companies, at the lowest rates.

TEMPLE & HOADLEY, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

Refer to David Hoadley, Esq., Messrs. Herring & Pearce, Messrs. Abernethy & Co., Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., and others.

PERSONAL.

H. P. HARPER.—YOUR PENSION HAS BEEN allowed. Call for your certificate at the Union Claim Agency, No. 25 Chambers-st., black room, No. 5.

DENTISTRY.

"DIDN'T KNOW MY TOOTH WAS out," said one—thousands say the same. Nitrous oxide daily. Beautiful Teeth, at half the usual charges, at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of the napkin-rings taken from No. 407 Hudson-st., marked as follows: "Will," "Josie," "T. S. B.," and "M. J. B." Apply at 119 Broadway, Room 17.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VICTORIA, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, superior make, for sale at stable next to corner of Lexington-av. and 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 39th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 59th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 79th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, April 19, 1866.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, May 8,

At 1 o'clock, on the premises, in the Town of Hackensack, under the direction of John Terheun, Esq., Executor of John L. Terheun, deceased.

50 lots of land located on Main and Park streets and Maple and Hackensack avenues.

Also, 7 acres of good tillable land and about 17 acres of wood land near Hackensack, N. J. The building lots offer some of the finest sites for dwellings, and are in the midst of the best residences in the place and within five minutes' walk of the upper railroad station.

Maps and full particulars at the office.

Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 12:15 noon.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,

MAY 9, 1866.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-seventh auction sale of coal on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May inst.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 3, 1866.

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the premises, the buildings lately constituting the United States Lansingburgh Hospital, between Troy and Lansingburgh, viz.:

One administration building, 128 feet long, by 40 wide, two stories high; twelve wards, entire length 11,344 feet long by 29 wide; one kitchen, 101 feet long by 40 wide; one mess-room, 144 feet long by 25 wide; one mess-room, 132 feet long by 32 wide; one quartermaster's and commissary's storehouse, 104 feet long by 32 wide; one laundry, 48 feet long by 32 wide; one bakery, 48 feet long by 32 wide; one dead-house, 48 feet long by 24 wide; quarters for surgeon, 40 feet long by 24 wide; quarters for assistant surgeon, 40 feet long by 24 wide; stable, 30 feet long by 20 wide; and two large and two small privies. Also, the covered walks connecting the different buildings.

There will also be sold all of the water-closet fixtures, washing apparatus, one large oven, one pump and all of the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five where there are that number of the same size.

Terms of sale cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance on rendition of account.

The buildings are of wood, and were built in 1864. They must be removed as soon as practicable, at the cost and risk of the purchaser. The covered walks will be sold by the running foot.

The water-closet fixtures and washing apparatus will be sold separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all of the wards.

The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound as it is buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Quartermaster's agent, and paid for on his certificate.

Further information in regard to the nature and condition of the property, kind of materials and situation, can be had of Capt. W. A. Van Vliet, Quartermaster's Agent, at No. 467 Broadway, Albany, or of the undersigned, at this office.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids, if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

R. O. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 30, 1866.

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERmaster-General and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the premises on Mill-st., Newark, N. J., the buildings heretofore constituting the U. S. "Ward" General Hospital in that city, viz.:

One administration building, 132 feet long by 38 feet wide. One mess hall, with wings, 400 feet long by 38 feet wide. Seventeen wards, entire length, 3,179 feet by 24 feet wide. One guard-house and prison, 120 feet long by 24 feet wide. One operating room, 30 by 10. One laundry and boiler house, 90 by 24. One knapsack house, 70 by 24. One officers' mess-house, 16 by 24. One dead-house, 40 by 20. One tank-house (octagonal, 2 stories high,) with tank of 12,000 gallons capacity. One engine and pump house, 15 by 15. One stable and ambulance shed, 50 by 24. Four water-closets, each 20 by 10. The buildings are of wood, and were erected in the Summer of 1865.

There will also be sold 2 steam pumps with boilers, 2 cauldron furnaces, 3 ranges, (one Harrison's Kitchener, 7 feet long and 4 high,) 1 large oven and baking apparatus, (bread troughs, bins, pans, &c.), all the water-closet fixtures; washing and bathing apparatus; also all the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital; also the fence inclosing the entire premises, 5,740 feet long.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size. Terms of sale CASH. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account.

The buildings must be removed as soon as practicable, and at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus, will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards. The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Quartermaster's agent, and paid for on his certificate.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be had of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

R. O. MORGAN, Bret. Maj. and A. Q. M.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On TUESDAY, May 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security:

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, to Jersey City, N. J., for a term of ten years, from the 1st day of June, 1866.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of 42d-st., New-York, to Weehawken, N. J., for a term of ten years, from the 1st day of November, 1866.

The lease of the ferry to be established from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., North River, to any point on the New-Jersey shore that may be found practicable, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1866.

The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, the lofts over Franklin Market, for a term of five years.

Also, the upper half of pier at foot of Stanton-st., East River, for a term of ten years.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, April 10, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the private stable, No. 124 West 33th-st., elegant private establishment of a gentleman going abroad, comprising, viz.:

A superior pair of carriage horses, about 16 hands high, dark brown, and very handsome and stylish, 8 years old.
A bay mare, very fast.
A sorrel saddle horse, 5 years old.
One Germantown rockaway, built by Miner & Stevens.
One victoria, built by Wood Bros.
One set double harness, heavy.
One set double harness.
And other stable furniture, harness, bits, bridles, &c.

A COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, May 15, 1866, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house on the premises in the township of Hohokus, Bergen County, New-Jersey, the late residence of David Fally, deceased; about half a mile west of Allendale Station on the New-York and Erie Railroad, in a good neighborhood and pleasant location and contains about 70 acres, more or less, and the land is in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars inquire of GARRET VAN DIEN, Ridgewood Station, or LEVI HOPPER, Ramsey's Station.

GARRET VAN DIEN,
GEORGE H. SMITH,
LEVI HOPPER.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 5,450 Cabanas cigars, 80 cases leaf tobacco, 2 hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco, 10 boxes plug tobacco, 5 bundles blue paper, lot of snuff, chewing shorts, and smoking tobacco, has been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store No. 34 Vandewater-st., New-York City, on the 8th day of May, 1866, at 11 o'clock M. of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector 32d District, New-York.

Dated New-York, April 2[illegible], 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE IN BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 88 2d-place. TUESDAY, May 8, at 9 o'clock A. M. Handsome furniture at No. 221 Cumberland-st. WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 133 Amity-st.

SAME DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts.,

TWENTY SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANOS.

8 splendid French plate pier-glasses, cornices and tables; 3 splendid French plate mantel glasses. Entire lot of rich bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, handsome rosewood parlor suite in maroon and crimson, oiled walnut chamber suite, marble-top, with mattresses, bolsters and pillows; painted set, oak buffet and extension table, with chairs; walnut library suite in green reps, &c., &c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 11 AND 12, ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS.

The catalogue, which will comprise about 600 lots of rich velvet, medal, lion, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, &c., &c., will be ready at the salesrooms at 4 o'clock on Thursday.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper at clothing depot, Armory-square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

17,000 spades, new;
3,500 short-handled and 1,200 long-handled shovels, new, and
20 Sibley tents, worn.

These spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly, spades and shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place, the following articles, viz.:

5,075 felling axes, with handles.
298 felling axes, without handles.
3,775 picks, with handles.
600 picks, without handles.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot Washington.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of MORAN, CRANE & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.

Either of the partners are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

THEO. T. MORAN,
A. G. CRANE,
WM. R. GOULD, JR.

April 30, 1866.

THEO. T. MORAN and WM. R. GOULD, JR., will continue under the name of MORAN & GOULD, the banking and stock brokerage business, at No. 30 William-st.

May 1, 1866.

A. G. CRANE will continue the banking and brokerage business, in commercial paper, Government securities, City and County bonds and gold, at 30 William-st.

May 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE A. MILLER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. A. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The business of the late firm of GEORGE A. MILLER & CO. will be continued at No. 51 Cliff-st., by the undersigned, under the firm of CISSEL & STURGIS.

R. L. L. CISSEL,
E. L. STURGIS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

Messrs. CISSEL & STURGIS are hereby fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm of GEORGE A. MILLER & CO. G. A. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of McDOWELL & DICKINSON, as jobbers and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, and have taken the store No. 287 Washington-st., corner Chambers.

JOSEPH T. McDOWELL,
JOHN P. DICKINSON.

NEW-YORK, 5th month, 1st, 1866.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE.
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of M. & H. CLARKSON, for the transaction of a strictly brokerage business in foreign exchange and gold, at No. 54 Wall-st.

MONTGOMERY CLARKSON,
HOWARD CLARKSON.

PROPOSALS

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,900 feet of Government lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

18,000 feet 1½-inch oak.	39,000 feet 1½-inch ash.
100,000 feet 2-inch oak.	74,500 feet 2-inch ash.
100,000 feet 2½-inch oak.	36,000 feet 3-inch ash.
129,000 feet 3-inch oak.	30,000 feet 4-inch ash.
10,000 feet 3½-inch oak.	20,000 feet 5-inch ash.
73,000 feet 4-inch oak.	3,500 feet ¾-inch pine.
10,000 feet 5-inch oak.	34,800 feet ⅞-inch pine.
10,000 feet 2-inch hickory.	37,000 feet 1-inch pine.
6,500 feet 3-inch hickory.	25,000 feet ⅞-inch poplar.
14,600 feet 4-inch hickory.	13,000 feet 1-inch poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids, should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidders full name, and give his Post-office address, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, May 14, at which hour they will be opened, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.:

5TH-AV., between 36th and 37th sts.; 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st sts. between 10th-av. and Hudson River, (excepting 40th and 41st sts. between 11th-av. and river.)

MADISON-AV., between 53d and 55th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV., between 51st and 52d sts.

FULTON-ST., between Greenwich and West sts.

78TH-ST. from Madison-av. easterly to present sewer, and in

52D AND 53D STS. between 8th and 9th avs.

The plans may be seen and specifications and blanks for proposals obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO WHARF AND SHED BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with name of bidder, date of presentation, and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of THURSDAY, May 10, (at which hour they will be opened), for the construction of a wharf and coal-shed near the foot of 173d-st., Harlem river, for the high service at Carmansville. Plans and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's Office, East 53d-st. near 4th-av.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Board, Rotunda, City Hall Park, April 28, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder, written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, May 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks in Worth-st., from Broadway to Baxter-st.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, April 30, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—Carpets, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 239 and 241 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st. Housekeepers supplied, and can pay by instalments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, matresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

To close the estate of STEPHEN KINGSLAND, deceased, the following desirably located property:

Nos. 41 and 43 Marion-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; size of lots each 25x100 feet, with two-story and attic on front and four-story on the rear—brick houses in good order and well rented.

ALSO,

Nos. 329 and 331 2d-st., near Av. D; size of lots 47x103 feet in all, with three-story brick houses front and rear, in good order and well rented.

If not sold by the 15th of May will be offered at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers.

Apply to W. M. THURMAN, No. 433 Canal-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE well-known elegant residence of the late B. E. Clark, situated on the corner of New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, one of the pleasantest and most desirable locations in the City of Brooklyn. The house is large, conveniently arranged, containing all modern improvements, and is in complete order from cellar to attic. From the observatory a very fine view is afforded of the very pleasantest part of the city. There is a new brick stable on the premises, large and commodious, together with about thirteen lots of ground, well laid out and stocked with choice fruits, vines and shrubbery. A well matched pair of carriage horses, also two carriages, harness, &c., &c., will also be sold with the property if desired. For further particulars and permit to examine the property apply, between 4 and 5 P. M., to L. BRADLEY, Executor, No. 25 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x26 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.

House nearly new and in perfect order; villa style; about 17 acres, with natural forest trees, fruit trees, &c.; a small spring-water lake at foot of lawn; stable, carriage-house, &c. Must be sold at once. Very desirable. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

WITHOUT MONEY. CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

All the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for one or more lots at the southerly end of the Park, between 5th and Madison avs., and convenient to cars to all parts of the City, on condition that good dwelling-houses are erected thereon. The advertiser will build a 30 foot house for himself. Address CENTRAL PARK, Box No. 3,338 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse-cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and immediate possession can be given. The property is in Westchester County, and about three and a half miles from Central Park. There are about 90 acres of land, but if preferred 65 would be sold. House commodious, and contains every modern convenience, with lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and outbuildings complete and hardly equalled. Location very healthy. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL NIXMONS, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a very pleasant, healthy and convenient country seat of from 16 to 40 acres superior land, well watered and stocked with great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in first-class neighborhood, near to depot, churches, telegraph and post-offices; it has many splendid river views with shady walks, free from all annoyances, and ample buildings for a large family; immediate possession, in excellent order, can be given; if not sold by 15th inst. will be to let. Full information may be obtained of Messrs. E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 265 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—FOR SALE—The well-known country seat (Silver Spring) adjoining Washington Irving's Sunny Side, consisting of thirty acres, with large river front; mansion house of stone; park-like grounds, with noble trees; farm-house, greenhouse, barns, ice-house filled; never failing spring, supplying house, garden, fountains, &c.; land fertile. For terms apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN McVICKAR, No. 21 West 32d-st., New-York.

A VILLA AT NEWPORT FOR SALE—With over five acres of land, large and complete buildings, well and tastefully furnished, gas and water; stable with twelve (12) stalls and with room for eight (8) carriages and four (4) servants. The site overlooks the ocean, and is one of the finest in Newport. The whole can now be bought at a bargain, the owner having decided to go to Europe for several years. For further particulars, &c., apply to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; has a fine water view; three acres of land; 100 fruit trees; choice berries and fruits in abundance; large house with two wings; large barn and other outbuildings; situated in the pleasant and healthy Village of Lanesboro, Berkshire County, Mass.; six hours' ride from New-York or Boston; price $3,500. Apply to, or address, W. H. H. WILCOX, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT at Riverdale, 12 miles from the City, containing 3 acres in lawns and garden, handsome Gothic buildings, fruit, ornamental and forest trees. The house has modern improvements. The owner being obliged to reside in the West will sell the place much less than cost. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND—FIVE minutes' walk from the boat, a beautiful water-front lot, containing a good house, with 12 rooms, outbuilding, all in complete order, plenty of fruit and shade trees, vines, roses, shrubbery and nice bathing. Apply to W. DIVOLL, No. 84 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A splendid country seat of 18 acres, to settle an estate; house and soil good; garden, shrubbery, fruit-trees, &c.; beautiful view of Newark Bay, and excellent bathing in front of the house; only $10,000; terms easy. Apply to W. DIVOLL, No. 84 Broadway, Room No. 7, for ten days.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO CLOSE an estate, a modern residence, with 13 rooms; 3½ acres of land; stable, and garden under cultivation; half a mile from depot; terms easy. For photograph and description apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

BAKERY FOR SALE—A CORNER ONE OF the leading avenue; business all over the counter; owner retiring. A lease of five years and fixtures will be sold at a fair price. Further particulars on application to JOHN KAVANAH, north-east corner of 42d-st. and 8th-av.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or exchange, at Bergen Point, N. J., with fine water front, and within forty minutes of Wall-st., by the N. J. Cen. R. R.; ten trains a day. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE CONTAINING nine rooms and a fine garden of ten lots, with all kinds of choice fruit; five minutes' walk from the depot, and about one hour from the City Hall. Apply to the Ticket Agent at Tremont, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM the Jersey City Ferry, near the dummy railroad, a fine double dwelling-house, with five lots of land, stable and plenty of fruit. Inquire of THOMAS W. JAMES, Jersey City; or address Box 100 Jersey City Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SNUG City house, a handsome improved country place in New-Rochelle, with two acres, six minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of W. HARDENBURGH & VAIL, No. 38 Wall-st., or URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement-house No. 60 West 23d-st.; 18 feet wide, 55 feet deep. Price, with part of the furniture, $22,000. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN ASTORIA—A house (furnished, if required,) and grounds, in one of the most pleasant portions of the village; grounds spacious, fruit abundant, water good; not far from the steamboats. Inquire of E. MILLS, Esq.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE AT West Morrisania, the property known as Lewis Terrace; will be rented separately or together; houses contain all the modern improvements. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FARMS OF ALL SIZES AND country seats; prices $1,200 to $25,000; some very cheap. Those wishing to purchase cannot fail to be suited. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—FOR SALE—Handsome house, with two acres ground, near depot; stable, carriage-house; fine fruit and shade; immediate possession. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 25 Madison-av., fronting the square, for sale; price, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THREE FOUR-story brown-stone houses, south side 52d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; will be sold at a low figure this week. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., near the depot of the New-Jersey Central R. R.; price $6,000. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

FOR SALE—IN SOMERSET COUNTY, NEW-Jersey, three fine farms, with crops; immediate possession. Also, pine lands on navigable streams. Apply to owner, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54.

AT ELIZABETH—FOR SALE CHEAP—A new commodious residence, with all conveniences; fine grounds, fruit, and near depot; possession immediately. SMITH BROTHER, No. 139 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FARM OF FIFTY ACRES; CHOICE land; plenty of fine fruit; house 9 large rooms; 19 miles of New-York. J. M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES OF LAND IN WESTern North Carolina. Apply to No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 17.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A GOOD COMFORTable house, with from two to ten acres of good land on high ground, from 20 to 60 miles from New-York. Any one having such a place can address (describing house, grounds and neighborhood) J. B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FACTORY WITHIN 100 miles of New-York, about 25x80, two stories, with at least 15-horse water power and 8 or 10 dwelling-houses. Might purchase, if a bargain. Address, stating lowest terms, Box No. 54 Wolcottville, Conn.

WANTED—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE BY a family of three, (responsible,) above 33d-st., and between 4th and 8th avs. Address C. K., Station G.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT [illegible] Mamaroneck [illegible] furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room [illegible] Long Island Sound [illegible] acres of ground [illegible] all kinds of vegetables already planted [illegible] choice grafted fruits [illegible] post-office near by; possession immediately, with privilege of purchase. Rent $1,000, and for not less than one year. Inquire at No. 170 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With ten or more acres of land handsomely laid out, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, good garden and fine lawns; house large and well furnished, having all the modern improvements; situated upon high ground, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; healthy and no mosquitoes; good bathing, fishing and hunting. Good farm-house, large carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., A TWO-STORY and basement furnished house; has gas and water; recently painted and papered throughout; situated one-half block from South Park; five minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. depot. For full particulars apply to Mrs. H. B. HENDERSON, on the premises, No. 13 Pennington-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., or to G. G. COOPER, Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-st., N. Y., between the same hours.

FOR RENT—AT TARRYTOWN, A LARGE AND substantially-built brick house, containing 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements; bath-room, gas, range, &c. The premises contain an acre of ground, finely situated, and commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson; rent, $1,500 per annum. Also, several choice places, desirably located, with and without furniture, with fine views. TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 433 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT BAY Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry, and 100 yards of city cars, which pass every 15 minutes; the house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay, and has 20 acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen garden, and extensive apple orchard attached; rent $1,200. Apply to WM. H. POWER & CRAIG, No. 3 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY residence on Throg's Neck, only 12 miles from the City. The house is large and commodious and the grounds well arranged and stocked with all kinds of fine fruit and ornamental trees. The outbuildings are capacious and well arranged, consisting of carriage-house and stable, ice-house filled and grapery attached. Apply to WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, 31 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND—NORTH SHORE.—A family about visiting Europe will let for two years only their first-class furnished house, with stables, coach-house and ten acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c., with a fine stream of water running through the same. To a first-class and small family, it will be let for the low price of $2,000 per annum. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Morrisania, furnished, near depot and horse railroad, with large garden, extensive vineyard, stable, excellent water, healthy location, shady, no mosquitos. Price $125 per month. Inquire of Mr. DEMAREST, at Melrose Depot.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS, the well-known premises No. 231 Broadway, recently under lease to H. J. Bang as a restaurant; at the end of the above term, either a renewed lease to be given on satisfactory terms, or payment to the holder of one-half the value of his improvements.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT STOCKBRIDGE, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A furnished house, newly fitted up throughout, containing nine convenient rooms, and situated in one of the most beautiful villages on the line of the Housatonic Railroad. Apply to J. W. FISKE, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET UNFURNISHED AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A large old mansion, with very wide hall and grand staircase; large rooms and plenty of them; majestic old elms, &c.; suitable for a large family or first-class boarding-house; rent $1,400 a year; in perfect order. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-s.

TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., for the Summer, a pleasant and completely furnished residence, with two acres of land, fine ornamental and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable for three horses, and within five minutes' walk of depot. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 15 miles from New York, near Railroad depot. Inquire of N. S. WHITLOCK, Freight Agent, corner Franklin and Elm sts., N. Y., or No. 282 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT PALENville, Greene County, a farm-house pleasantly situated on the stage route to Catskill and the Mountain House. For particulars address O. ADSIT, Palenville, or J. LENNOX, No. 258 Front-st.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, ALL BUT parlor, at Astoria, L. I., a first-class country seat; 15 acres; lawn, garden, &c.; horses, carriages and cars; rent $250 per month, or $2,000 per annum. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 83 Warren-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDson, near West Point; furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—UNTIL October, at a reasonable rent, a handsome and completely furnished cottage; 9 rooms; has good garden, fruit, &c. Address ALVIN BURT, Box No. 2,985 Post-office, New-York.

AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.—To Let—A large hall, on the second floor; also corner rooms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, ADJOINING, ON THE second floor, with all the modern improvements, will be let moderate to gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, city and country, desirable, $50 to $400 per month, furnished; $600 to $4,000, unfurnished, per annum. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 113 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; down to $1,800 and water rent. Apply to KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE SITUATED at Wilton, Conn., on the line of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. Inquire of BURR SMITH, Esq., Wilton, Conn.

OFFICE TO RENT—ROOM FRONTING ON Broadway and Cortlandt-st., with an abundance of light, and up only two easy flights of stairs. Apply to CARLTON & SMITH, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., A TWO-STORY and attic dwelling house, with five acres of land, carriage-house and stables. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ELEGANT ROOMS in the best part of the City, suitable for housekeeping in the Continental style. URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 189 BROADWAY, opposite John-st., three desirable offices, at $400, $600 and $1,000. Apply to T. B. BYNNER, on the premises.

A FEW DOORS FROM FIFTH-AV.—House to let to a responsible party, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 86 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR the season, at Cornwall, N. Y. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES AND SINGLE; PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 27 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.

TO LET IN UNION-SQUARE—THREE upper floors and basement for business. Inquire at No. 38 East 14th-st.

TO LET—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BY THE load or room; storage for everything. H. G. HAEGER, No. 252 9th-av. and No. 300 West 34th-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, AT NO. 869 Broadway. Apply in the store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One or two large and well-furnished rooms can be had in a private family, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen willing to room together; the latter preferred at No. 17 Schermerhorn-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteely, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

A PARTY OF YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE two large, well furnished rooms on Murray Hill; will accommodate six. Terms without board, $4 per week; with full board $10. Further particulars by calling on D. D., Mercantile Library, corner 34th-st. and Broadway.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthful Summer board on the highest ground in Brooklyn, E. D., and only 25 minutes from Broadway, New-York City. Offers superior accommodations at moderate rates.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To gentlemen only; breakfast given if required; very desirable location. No. 94 10th-st., one door from University-place.

UP TOWN.—FINELY FURNISHED PARLOR on second floor, to gentleman and wife, with or without first-class board, in private house, in an excellent location up town. Call at No. 156 West 43d-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, also one or two single rooms, may be had with or without board, at No. 161 West 14th-st.; reference required.

NO. 33 WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—Furnished rooms with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; gas, bath, &c.; healthy location, near 5th-av.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms to let, with board, to agreeable parties at No. 234 West 36th-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD, in a private family, a furnished chamber, bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 194½ East 20th-st., below 2d-av.

13 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant suites and single rooms on second and third floors, with very superior board. References exchanged.

NO. 63 AMITY-ST.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on first floor; also a suite on second floor, with or without board.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, without board, to be had at No. 34 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 118 2d-av., between 7th and 8th sts., with gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 141 MONtague-st., Brooklyn, on the heights; superior location.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, HAVING A large connection in the beef and pork trade in London and Liverpool, wishes to associate himself with some American house, or to unite with others in establishing a house in New-York. Offers from respectable parties with sufficient capital and a knowledge of the business will alone be entertained. Address C. L. H., at the office of the New-York *Evening Post*.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO IS WILLING TO invest from $1,000 to $2,000 in a light manufacturing business, where he can surely make $10,000 in a very short time. Apply at store No. 635 Broadway.

A STATIONERY AND BOOK STORE FOR SALE—Doing a good cash business in a good neighborhood; a chance seldom offered. Price, $1,200. Address BOOKS, Station D.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	[illegible]	Grogan.
ERIN	[illegible]	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	[illegible]	Brown.
LOUISIANA	[illegible]	Thompson.
ENGLAND	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTLAND	[illegible]	Hall.
VIRGINIA	[illegible]	Prowse.
HELVETIA	[illegible]	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN	SATURDAY	May 5
LOUISIANA	WEDNESDAY	May 9
THE QUEEN	SATURDAY	May 12
ENGLAND	WEDNESDAY	May 16
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY	May 19
VIRGINIA	WEDNESDAY	May 23
HELVETIA	SATURDAY	May 26
DENMARK	SATURDAY	June 2
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY	June 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloons; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY,	May 5
NAPOLEON III.	BOCANDE	SATURDAY,	May 19
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY,	June 2
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY,	June 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Mississippi, (chartered,) 2,500 tons, 600 horse power, W. G. FURBER, Commander ... 10th May.

Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, CHAS. HOYER, Commander ... 31st May.

Baltic, A. G. JONES ... 14th June.

Western Metropolis, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power, H. SANDERS, Commander ... 28th June.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Departures from Bremen via Cowes.

Atlantic...May 9 and June 27 | *Baltic*...May 23 and July 11

Western Metropolis.....July 25 | *Mississippi*..........June 6

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to V. PRECHT, Secretary, Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA	SATURDAY	May 12
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	May 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 2
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	June 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$120	Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	125	Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	135	Steerage to Paris	50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY.

1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, will sail on FRIDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage ... $20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage ... $20.

EVERY THURSDAY, landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS S. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.

The favorite fast sailing steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS, & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER.........Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Master, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River. NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow on May 19.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 12 M. Pier No. 16 North River, foot of Cedar-st. EMPIRE LINE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamships MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 12. SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 19. Cabin passage, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.

The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 28 E. R., (foot Catharine-st.,) at 8 P. M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 9:30 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

The steamer STAMFORD, Capt. ARTHUR MELLEN, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Naugatuck Railroad wharf every night (Saturdays excepted) at 11 P. M. Dinner on board. Fare on either boat $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 34th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, SUNDAY, May 6, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 32, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday,	May 8,	12	M.	Monday,	May 7,	11	A.M.
Thursday,	10,	2	P.M.	Wednesday,	9,	1	P.M.
Saturday,	12,	3½	P.M.	Friday,	11,	1	P.M.
Monday,	14,	3½	P.M.	Monday,	14,	7	A.M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	15,	7	A.M.
Thursday,	17,	9	A.M.	Wednesday,	16,	7½	A.M.
Saturday,	19,	10	A.M.	Friday,	18,	10	A.M.
Tuesday,	22,	8½	A.M.	Monday,	21,	11	A.M.
Wednesday,	23,	9	A.M.	Tuesday,	22,	1	P.M.
Thursday,	24,	2	P.M.	Wednesday,	23,	1½	P.M.
Saturday,	26,	3½	P.M.	Friday,	25,	2	P.M.
Monday,	28,	3½	P.M.	Monday,	28,	6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	29,	7	A.M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	30,	7½	A.M.
Thursday,	31,	3½	P.M.	Thursday,	31,	7½	A.M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—CROSSETT'S GROVE—NEW and very attractive. Also, the beautiful new side-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH to charter, with other groves, boats and barges such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barges *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board, barges foot of Morton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER.—STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH. This new and elegant Hotel will be opened for the season on or about the 15th of June next. This hotel is particularly arranged for the comfort of families. Rooms can be secured for the season by application at the Astor House, New-York, to J. P. M. & C. A. STETSON. On the 30th of April the stockholders meet at the Astor House to view the plans and locate their rooms. A few shares of stock remain undisposed of. Parties wishing to subscribe can do so by application to J. D. CORLIES, Treasurer, No. 153 Broadway.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—ON THE SEASHORE, opposite Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat, having been enlarged, repainted and refurnished, is now open. Address or apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st. H. B. KENT.

THE ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Is now open for first class families and transient boarders. S. A. GERZABECK.

COUNTRY BOARD.

OAK PARK,

Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of 40 acres, and situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or of the proprietor, B. BARNARD, No. 51 Lispenard-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 34 1st-st., or No. 261 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-Jersey, in a genteel farm-house, for a gentleman, wife, three children and nurse, within 30 miles of New-York, on the line of some railroad; the best of references given. Address C. L. P., Box No. 5,180 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED—BOARD FOR a family of five for six months, in a respectable farm-house, where there are no other boarders. A mountainous district desirable, within 12 hours of New-York. Please address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,049 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY will take a few adult boarders at Washington Heights. (148th-st. and Kingsbridge Road;) 12 minutes walk from the depot or Harlem boat; location very fine; good stabling, if required. Apply on the premises, or of D. CLARK, Florist, No. 634 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen, 13 miles from City Hall; stabling for horses. Apply to or address WATSON, Room No. 25, No. 51 Wall-st.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OTHER liberal accommodations and good board, may be had in a healthy country village by a party without children, having regard for the Sabbath; no other boarders; reference given and required. Address F. C. G., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms can now be engaged on Staten Island, in Clifton; five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing; pleasant grounds, with view of the bay; good roads and boating; location can be ascertained from Ferry-master at Vanderbilt's Landing.

FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board, pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home, in the pleasant city of Rahway, N. J., near the depot, one hour's ride from the City. Address M. D. F., Box No. 4,149 Post-office, New-York, or call on the subscriber, No. 55 Cherry-st., Rahway.

A FEW GENTEEL PARTIES CAN HAVE board at West Farms; very pleasant location; fine lawn, shade and fruit; private family; good home. Apply to HEBBARD & CO., No. 325 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST RESPECTAble family at Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from the City, can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three adults; stable room furnished. Address F. M. P., Box No. 466.

BOARD FOR BOTH FAMILIES AND single persons can be had from July 1 in Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York; location proverbially healthy; grounds finely shaded. Address G. W. CENTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y., again open for Summer board during vacation of two months from July 16. Rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season. PROF. S. T. FROST.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in Piermont, on the Hudson; rooms large and airy. Apply at No. 224 West 38th-st. Stabling if desired.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS and Australian brilliants, suitable for the trade and for speculative purposes, at the very lowest prices. Price list sent by mail on application to LIONEL JACOBS, Importer of watches, jewelry, &c., No. 177 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA.

HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.

Director ... [illegible] GRAU. Also Lessee of the grand TEATRO TACON of Havana and the new and elegant French Theatre, 14th-st., New-York.

OPENING NIGHT—MONDAY, May 7. The Opera selected for that occasion will be LA TRAVIATA.

Debut in New-York of the following new and eminent Artistes:

Mlle. Leonilda Boschetti	Violetta
Sig. Salvador Anastasi	Alfredo
Sig. Domenico Orlandini	Germond
Sig. Domenico Coletti	Doctor Grenville
Conductor and Musical Director	Sig. MUZIO.

On WEDNESDAY—SECOND OPERA NIGHT, IL TROVATORE.

Debut of Mme. NOEL GUIDE	Leonora
Mme. CASH POLINI	Azucena
And re-entree of Sig. MUSIANI	Manrico

On THURSDAY—FAUST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

Ticket-office open at the Academy of Music, at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager ... J. H. SELWYN

BENEFIT of MISS AMELIE HARRIS, MONDAY EVENING, May 7, on which occasion will be presented the MOST BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON, the successful Romantic Drama, entitled THE THREE GUARDSMEN, WITH MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, CORRECT COSTUMES, SUPERB APPOINTMENNTS, And UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS, but which, in consequence of previous arrangements, MUST SHORTLY BE WITHDRAWN, to allow for the preparation of ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.

This Gorgeous Spectacle will be presented FOUR NIGHTS THIS WEEK, MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE. ROSE OF CASTILE and MEDEA.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, BENEFIT OF MISS LOUISA MYERS.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor ... J. W. LINGARD

First night of the grand spectacle of the QUEEN OF CYPRUS.

Mr. Walter Grisdale, George Brookes, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. Winter, Mr. Seabert, Miss Hyatt, Miss Tracy, &c.

Comic piece of SNIZZLE'S TRIP TO PARIS.

Drama of the BOHEMIAN'S OATH.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING—BENEFIT OF GEO. BROOKES.

CHORAL FESTIVAL, IRVING HALL, MAY 15 AND 17—CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND. —Choral illustrations by one hundred boys and men, under the direction of Dr. Cutler. Organist, G. W. Morgan. Tickets $1. W. F. KOTCH, Agent.

MEETINGS.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE "MEMbers' Union" of the Mercantile Library Association will be held at their rooms, Jones' House, Broadway, below Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. THEODORE I. HUSTED, President. DANIEL M. JARVIS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands game and syrups, baking and pastry; serves up dinners in the fancy style; jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best of City reference. Call at No. 512 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook or laundress; is a good plain cook; also for her daughter, 13 years old, to assist in light work; good references from last place. Can be seen at No. 310 East 8th-st., between Avenues B and C, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation as companion to a lady; is intelligent, agreeable and willing to travel. Address MARY STENSON, Station B.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT Servants, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also male help of all kinds.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good four-in-hand driver: has the best of City reference. Call or address, for three days, M. H., at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway, or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN, as groom and coachman; and is steady and sober, and is willing to make himself useful if it is required; Address C. COACHMAN, Box 203 *Times* office; has good city reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, and will milk if required, and make himself generally useful; can give the very best of reference from last employer. Address, for three days, L. N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call at Fifteenth Ward Market, corner of Amity and Green sts., for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION TO TAKE CHARGE of a hotel in the country, or to act in the capacity of steward or head waiter; 12 years' experience, and the best of City reference. Apply, until May 25, at No. 167 Bowery.

UNION EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—FOR every description of male and female help. Call at No. 2 Amity-st., corner Broadway, up stairs. SHEHAN & CO.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

AGENTS, male and female, are making as high as $20 per day with THE GREAT LABOR SAVER, worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYWELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND TO TAKE part in chamberwork; also, a good laundress, one able to take part in housework; a good home in the country and fair wages; Protestants preferred. Apply on Monday, 7th inst., between 10 and 2 o'clock. D. TALMAGE, No. 108 Water-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MAN, adapted to canvassing for books—especially for a new work, which must have a large sale among professional and business men. Apply to JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WHO HAS had experience as such; writes a rapid and handsome hand and is well recommended. Apply to A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

WANTED—TEN HOUSE CARPENTERS. Apply at No. 116 West 25th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Chapter 475, of the Laws of 1866, provides that "it shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee or other person having possession or charge of any row-boat, sail-boat, or other vessel, to use or in any manner employ the same on any waters within the Metropolitan Police District, without having first procured a license authorizing such use from the Board of Metropolitan Police.

The provisions of the act do not apply to any boat or vessel enrolled, licensed or registered under the laws of the United States, or of this State; or to any boat or vessel used by any public officer in the discharge of his duties; or to any ferry-boat operated by steam power: or to any foreign ship or vessel, or any row-boat belonging to the same, while used in conveying her master or crew to or from said vessel while in port; or to any canal-boat; or to any yawl-boat belonging to any registered boat or vessel, while used in the legitimate business of said boat or vessel; or any boat used by a licensed pilot."

Applications for license may be made on and after the 5th inst., at "The Bureau of Boat Inspection," Rooms Nos. 14 and 45, at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Blank forms of application can be obtained at the following places: Central Department, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York Inspector's Office; City Hall, Brooklyn; and at the several Station-houses of New York and Brooklyn. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

MAY 2, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of April, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1866:

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MEDICAL.

HUMANITY SAVED!—PROF. L. WUNDRAM'S, of Braunschweig, Germany, world-renowned imported cholera Elixir, the only sure preventive and cure; tried in all European hospitals. Thousands saved in 1849 in Germany and 1865 in Constantinople. No steamboat, no vessel, no hospital, no family should be without it. Use in time. Sold by all Druggists. BELMONT & DIEHL, No. 218 Spring-st., Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

THOS. J. DAVIS, maker and inserter of the improved artificial human eye, has removed from No. 483 Broadway to No. 64 East 15th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. [illegible] MOVING-DAY OVER AND THE PLEASURE CROWDS RUSHING TO THE FAMILY RESORT. AMUSEMENT FOR EVERYBODY.

CURIOUSLY CURIOUS CURIOSITIES.

GREAT ARRAY OF LIVING WONDERS.

SIX DAYS MORE AND THE LAST OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾. CLAUDE MARCEL; Or, THE IDIOT OF TARBES.

INTERESTING! EXCITING! SENSATIONAL!! NEW AND SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECTS, NOVEL MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS AND COSTUMES.

Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kehoe, Emma Snell, Addie Lebrun, Messrs. Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. F. Johnstone, Haviland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, &c., appear.

MASTER ALLIE TURNER, THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD, AUSTRALIAN LIVING BIRD-SHOW, RARE SPECIES, specimens of which may be purchased; THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES. THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD. A COMPANY OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS EVER EXHIBITED, out-rivaling in appearance and stature the celebrated TOM THUMB TROUPE. A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL. SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS. INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS. WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY. GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH. A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS. GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Open at 7¼. Begin at 8.

NOTICE.—Attention is respectfully called to the fact that (to secure all possible advantage of space for the display of the scenery,) the division of acts will be marked by the GREEN CURTAIN Instead of the usual ACT DROP.

MONDAY, First Time, Mr. Charles Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular Novel, entitled IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, which has had an uninterrupted run of 150 nights in London, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Maeder; machinery by Mr. Butler and assistants; costumes by Messrs. Flanery & Benschoten; appropriate music by Mr. Mollenhauer; and great cast.

George Fielding, in love with Susan,	Mr. Frederic Robinson.
Isaac Levi, a Jew	Mr. John Gilbert
Thomas Robinson, alias Scott, alias Lyons,	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Mr. Meadows, a Corn Factor	Mr. Mark Smith
Josephs	Miss Ione Burke
Hawes, a Gaoler	Mr. George Holland
Jacky, an Australian Savage	Mr. Young
Peter Crawley, an Attorney	Mr. Holston
Mr. Eden, a Clergyman	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
William Fielding	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Jeffries, a Postmaster	Mr. Browne
Evans } Turnkeys.	Mr. Graham
Fry } Turnkeys.	Mr. Leonard
Black Bill	Mr. Barnes
Ralph } Miners.	Mr. Wilson
Gable Gordon } Miners.	Mr. Wilkinson
Mr. Merton	Mr. Pope
Hitchen, a Constable	Mr. Ward
Josh	Mr. Cashin
Little Savage	Master McCormick
Susan Merton	Miss Madeline Henriques
Sarah	Miss K. Barrett
Jenny	Miss Scott

SYNOPIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.

ACT I.

THE FIELDING FARM WITH THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND DISTANT COUNTRY.

The Rival Suitors—The Jew—The Emigrant's Farewell.

ACT II.

Scene I. APARTMENT IN MEADOW'S HOUSE. Scene II. CORRIDOR IN THE PRISON. Scene III. INTERIOR OF THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES.

The Plot—Prison Discipline—The Victim.

ACT III.

GEORGE FIELDING'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.

The Meeting—Jacky the Savage.

ACT IV.

ROCKY GLEN AND DISTANT MOUNTAINS IN AUSTRALIA, WITH WATERFALL AND RIVULETS BY MOONLIGHT—CHANGING GRADUALLY TO DARKNESS — DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

The Miners—Gold—The Struggle.

ACT V.

THE FARM AND DISTANT COUNTRY.

"Home, Sweet Home!"

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Brilliant novelties, continued success of TAMING THE ELEPHANT.

The elephant in his astonishing aerial gyrations. Dave Reed and Dan Bryant in their great challenge dance.

IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NORMA, horse combat, RIVAL DARKIES, Burlesque MAZEPPA.

Mazeppa, with hurdle act....Dan Bryant

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SACRED ORGAN CONCERTS,

AT IRVING HALL.

The Fourth of which will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MR. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
MR. JULES LUMBARD, Basso.
MR. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
MR. F. BERGNER, Violincellist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKING MEAD, Jr.,

"THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO," and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of the piano would take one or two pupils, ladies or children, at their own residences; terms $10 per quarter. Address MUSIC, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PIANO.—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND rosewood piano to be sold at a bargain, at No. 79 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN LEAF TOBACCO, Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.

Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.

For sale by the manufacturer, J. W. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY.

The Portable Head-rest, or Pocket-berth, patented; weight one pound; adjusted in a moment; pronounced superior to a sleeping car; will last a lifetime; agents wanted in all the principal cities; price $6; a liberal discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

ELECTION.—A MEETING OF VAULT OWNERS in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, (2d-st.,) for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of E. Treadwell's Sons, No. 338 Washington-st., corner Harrison, on MONDAY, 7th inst., from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital, will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 15th of May. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &C., cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway; evening, No. 920 Broadway. BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR and BRIGGS' CURATIVE sold by druggists.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MEDIUM-SIZED second-hand burglar and fire proof iron safe; a fair price will be paid. Address R. W., Box No. 2,463 Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIbraries, &c., bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always on sale.

MAPS, PLANS, MECHANICAL DRAWings, &c., made by CHAS. HERBERT, 11 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the brilliant engagement of MISS BATEMAN, who will appear MONDAY EVENING, May 7, in her celebrated character of JULIET, in Shakespeare's tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET.

MISS BATEMAN will be supported by MR. J. C. COWPER as ROMEO, Messrs. Burnett, Collier, Becks, Dalton, Holmes, Danvers, Barry, Ward, Rendle, and Misses Mary Wells, Everett, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, May 8, THURSDAY, May 10, and SATURDAY, May 12, MISS BATEMAN will appear as LEAH.

And on WEDNESDAY, May 9, and FRIDAY, May 11, as JULIET.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12, A GRAND MATINEE OF THE HUNCHBACK.

MISS BATEMAN for the last time as JULIA.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, May 7, will be presented with new and BRILLIANT SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, &c., AND A POWERFUL CAST, the grand romantic Irish drama, written expressly for MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS by Chas. Gaylor, Esq., entitled the CONNIE SOOGAH, OR THE WEARING OF THE GREEN, in which Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear in the character of CORNEY McGRATH, assuming the disguise of "Connie Soogah," with the popular ballad of "Pat Malloy," and "Welcome all Heartily."

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear as NELLY NOLAN, with the favorite and popular song of "Abington Green," and a new jig.

MME. PONISI, who has been specially engaged, will make her first appearance as ELSIE OF THE GLEN.

Eilleen O'Gorman	Miss Blanche Grey
Mrs. O'Gorman	Mrs. H. P. Grattan
Hon. Redmond O'Connor	Mr. C. W. Walcot
Jeffrey Tricket	Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Squire Maitland	Mr. H. Bland

Act 1—THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.
Act 2—HIDE AND SEEK.
Act 3—RETRIBUTION.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

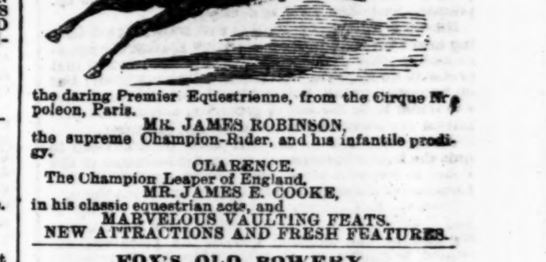
L. B. LENT ... MANAGER

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Third week and emphatic success of the magnificent artiste,

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.



the daring Premier Equestrienne, from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON, the supreme Champion-Rider, and his infantile prodigy.

CLARENCE.

The Champion Leaper of England, MR. JAMES E. COOKE, in his classic equestrian acts, and MARVELOUS VAULTING FEATS.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AND FRESH FEATURES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.

Lessee, Director, and Manager ... G. L. FOX.

MISS FANNY HERRING, The popular and versatile actress, will appear in a new drama founded on the great work of "Nellie, the Companions of the Chair," entitled DEVILKIN.

Devilkin, (with original songs,)...Miss Fanny Herring
Nellie, (her first appearance,)...Miss Emma Reynolds

W. H. Whally, Mr. Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oakley, with new candidates for public favor and established favorites.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—FIFTH-avenue Opera House, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. —Burlesques, Farces, Comic Acts, Block Statue only three nights more. MONDAY, May 14, first appearance of Mr. G. W. H. GRIFFIN. Seats secured during the day without extra charge.

EXHIBITION OF MR. LEUTZE'S LAST picture, Mary Stuart Hearing the First Mass after her Return to Scotland, for the benefit of the poor of St. Paul's Parish. Admission 25 cents. No. 6 Astor-place.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $1.0 per session of five months. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH SPOKEN AFTER A SHORT study by following A. A. Favarger's class. The evening class for ladies and gentlemen is now advancing rapidly, and promises to be the best of the season, and as it is the last the ladies and gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this effort should join the exercises without delay. These exercises are so thorough and their efficacy so certain, that French pronunciation which is as difficult to seize and to retain as if it had a protean nature, becomes the most simple and easy portion of the language. In fact, every one may pronounce French accurately after two or three months, and by continuing this mode of study a few months longer, even alone, the learner will speak French more correctly and more readily than he could have done through the usual means in as many years.

This class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, at the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, and is still open to new members for a few days. As this is the best season for study the class will probably be continued until the latter part of June, when every member will be so advanced as to be able to continue alone his study and practice of French through the Summer. Grade of prices: The first term of twenty lessons $30 each member; the second $25; the third $20, the fourth $15, &c. Those who wish to have a private class among their own friends should number twenty members, and contribute $50 each. Address Box No. 4,524 Post-office.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn.—Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen for the session of 1866-7, on Sept. 20. For circulars, with terms and references, apply as above.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN. —A boarding-school for boys; number of pupils limited to 12. Terms $300 per year. D. SANFORD, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A LARGE EXperience in teaching and in the care of young girls, proposes to continue the education of several of her pupils in Europe. Thinking that parents might be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered their daughters for travel and instruction, she invites attention to her plan, promising to do all in her power for any young ladies who may be intrusted to her. Address J. H., No. 22 East 35th-st. References: Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Parke Godwin, Esq., N. P. Willis, Esq.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—AN EXPERIENCED instructor, familiar with the Continent and the modern languages, would like to form a class of two or three young gentlemen or young ladies, for a year's travel and study in Europe; in the latter case would be accompanied by his wife; the best references exchanged. Address PROFESSOR, No. 9 Somerset-st., Boston. Preliminary references: Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, Edward F. Davison, Esq., No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A B. A. OF the Faculty of Paris, recently arrived, wishes to make an engagement as teacher, either for the Summer months or for a longer period, in a school or a private family; he does not speak English. Address A. A., Box No. 301 New-York Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR a nursery governess, who would be willing to assist in household duties, if required. Apply for reference at No. 11 West 21st-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED FROM NO. 201 BROADWAY MAY 1.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY.

The original and only manufacturers in the United States of PURE GUTTA PERCHA GOODS, GUTTA PERCHA INSULATED SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES, INSULATED TELEGRAPH WIRE, WATER, BEER AND SODA PIPE, CHEMICAL VESSELS, TISSUE SHEET FOR HATTERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS, &C.

Factory, Nos. 208, 210 and 212 East 25th-st.

Office and Salesroom, No. 113 Liberty-st., New-York. West of Broadway.

SAMUEL C. BISHOP, General Agent.

WALTER C. LEWIS, Electrician to the Company.

J. LOVEJOY & SON, DENTISTS, HAVE removed from No. 10 West 11th-st. to their new and elegant apartments, No. 1146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

REMOVAL.—P. B. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED his Sewing Machine establishment to No. 769 BROADWAY, southwest corner of 9th-st., up stairs. All first-class sewing machines for sale and to rent.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, has removed from No. 132 3d-av. to No. 118 Nassau-st.

BAILEY WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES have removed to No. 45 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers, have removed their office from No. 5½ to No. 7 Pine-st.

J. J. MERIAN & CO., REMOVED TO No. 49 Exchange-place.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Hearing of Applicants from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards.

Yesterday morning those liquor-dealers to whom Capts. THORNE, PETTY and JOURDAN had not given applications for license, were heard by Commissioners ACTON and MANIERRE, in the Trial Chamber, at Police Headquarters. Their name was legion. They crowded the chamber, peered in over each other's shoulders at the doorways, and followed each other up in long lines far down the stair-cases. Several of the number appeared with counsel; but they soon learned that their counsel could render them no aid. Two or three women were among the number; and these were informed that under no circumstances can the Board entertain an application from a woman.

At the beginning of the hearing the Superintendent of Police took a seat near the Committee, and there examined the police returns, reporting in every case the specific reason why the Captain had been unable to grant application papers. A few samples of the hearings—all of which were as brief as the memoranda below—will show the character of the whole:

PETER MATTHEWS, of No. 361 Water-street, was reported by Capt. THORNE as keeping a disorderly house, in which two persons have been killed within a year. This is the place which the police style "Slaughter-house Point." Mr. MATTHEWS was politely informed by Mr. ACTON that the License Board would consider his case.

HENRY MULLER, of No. 153 Chatham-street, keeper of a concert saloon, was informed that the public interest does not require that he shall have license.

LOUIS MARBER, of No. 242 William-street, keeper of a concert saloon, met a like reception.

WILLIAM HOLLACKER, of No. 213 North William-street, received a blank application, Captain THORNE representing that his is t e most respectable of the lager-bier saloons in the street, and that the waiter-girls have been dismissed.

ERNEST RUTER, of No. 222 William-street, in whose lager-bier saloon girls had been employed, was given a blank application, Captain THORNE informing the committee that Mr. RUTER had dismissed his waiter-girls.

LOUIS LANG, of No. 321 Water-street, appeared personally and by counsel; but the police record showed that seven of the frequenters of his place had recently been sent to State Prison, and he was advised to find some reputable business.

THOMAS NORTON, of No. 279 Water-street, informed the committee that, whatever the character of his customers may be, the police could not say aught against his character, and on his promise to keep an unobjectionable house, the committee gave him papers.

JOHN MEYER, of No. 35 Oliver-street, grocer, was reported as keeping a respectable grocery, but was informed that grocers are not to be licensed. Many other grocers were advised to quit either groceries or liquors.

LOUIS MARBER, of No. 242 William-street, keeper of a concert saloon, was unable to get license.

JOHN SMITH, of No. 4 James-street, was told that the Board will license no bed-house.

MARTIN STEHNKE, of No. 226 William-street, received papers on the promise to keep his lager-beer saloon without feminine waiters.

Several dealers whom the police had reported as keepers of resorts for prostitutes and thieves were summarily disposed of, the Committee saying that they would listen to no applicant of this character.

JOHN MORRISSEY, of No. 23 Jacob-street, received an application for license to sell liquor and keep an eating-house.

PATRICK GORDON, of No. 38 Cherry-street, gave Sergt. WILLIAMS $10 to make a favorable report, and the Sergeant transmitted the money to Police Headquarters. The Committee found his record on the police returns to be bad, and summarily rejected his application.

Capt. PETTY's report against the Thomas-street dealers excluded them all, notwithstanding their protests and promises, the Committee believing it to be impossible to keep a respectable house in that street.

A pickpocket, who keeps a place on West-street, applied for license; but on Capt. PETTY's reporting this person's character the Committee dismissed his application without a word of apology.

HENRY DIRSING, of No. 422 Greenwich-street, having heard the Committee's decision against the applications of other grocers, remarked to Mr. ACTON that probably he might as well depart without a word; but on reference to the Police record the only disability was found to be the sale of groceries, and he was permitted to choose which he would sell hereafter.

All applicants from Mission-place were advised to quit the liquor business, it being the intention of the Police to respect a formidable protest against the continuance of the class of dens now in existence there.

EUGENE MCCARTHY, proprietor of the "Peep o' Day," at No. 47 Park-street, applied for license, saying that he had recently bought the place and intended to reform its character; but the Committee thought that task too much for Mr. McC., and declined to give him license.

JOHN HERMAN STICHT, of No. 13 Mott-street, grocer, on learning that he could not sell both groceries and liquors, resolved to thrust the liquors from his store, and upon this Mr. ACTON took his hand.

The Pell-street venders were, upon Capt. JOURDAN's report that every house is a liquor-store frequented by persons of bad character, dismissed without license.

APPLICATIONS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

The names of four hundred and four persons to whom licenses had been granted by the Board have already appeared in the TIMES. The following list comprises the names of all those whose applications were favorably indorsed yesterday:

405—John Brosman, 145 Fulton-street.
406—William Manson, 116 Nassau-street.
407—Timothy J. Coe, 606 Broadway.
408—Louis H. Kaufman, 176 William-street.
409—Nathaniel R. Bruce, 202 South-street.
410—John Collins, 41 New-Bowery.
411—Frederick Evers, 94 Cherry-street.
412—Michael Halpin, 166 Nassau-street.
413—Charles J. Fisher, 175 South-street.
414—Auguste Gerke, 174 South-street.
415—William Hart, 74 James-street.
416—Francis H. Ruhe, 221 Water-street.
417—Michael Shelley, 22 Oliver-street.
418—Radsy S. Brassell, 68 Catharine-street.
419—John P. Eickhoff, 17 Spruce-street.
420—Jeremiah Dricoll, 33 Oak-street.
421—Louis Jaegg, 93 Delancey-street.
422—Frederick Edwards, 28 North William-street.
423—Alexander Marcus, 31 Bowery.
424—Gustav Hubner, 27 Bowery.
425—Peter Larkin, 43 Amity-street.
426—Godfrey Ochener, 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery.
427—J. Collins, 80 Third-avenue.
428—James M. Taylor, 693 Broadway.
429—Hugh C. Clark, 146 Sixth-street.
430—W. Ganard, 71 Bleecker-street.
431—Philip Reinhardt, 2 East Fourth-street.
432—Henry C. Flhg, Union-place Hotel.
433—Wm. H. Florrance, 154th-street and 7th-avenue.
434—Fred. Mahukin, 154 Water-street.
435—Chas. H. Hautenberg, 3 Burling-slip.
436—John J. Eckhoff, 221 Pearl-street.
437—Charles T. Menzel, 67 and 69 Maiden-lane.
438—John J. Masterson, 90 Fourth-avenue.
439—Henry Maillard, 621 Broadway.
440—William Brickelmeir, 127 Hester-st.
441—Joseph Riley, 682 Broadway.
442—John Scherff, 4 Great Jones-street.
443—Joseph J. Flynn, 69 East Thirteenth-street.
444—A. Ashmun & J. W. Morton, 754 Broadway.
445—Daniel Brubacher, 187 Bowery.
446—John Barrie, 618 Broadway.
447—Arthur Hermance, 224 Centre-street.
448—P. McDermott & N. Power, 56 E. Houston-st.
449—Michael & James Gaynor, 47 Prince-street.
450—C. E. McElroy, 206 Grand-street.
451—L. B. Lynch, 19 East Houston-street.
452—Martin Delano, 129th-street and 3d-avenue.
453—Chris. Shanley, 126th-street and 3d-avenue.
454—Wm. E. Farrell, 111th-street and 3d-avenue.
455—Jas. Fitzgerald & Francis Brown, 116 Bowery.
456—James Wood, 111 Attorney-street.
457—Dennis Sweeny, 152 Baxter-street.
458—Frederick Perry, 598 Broadway.
459—G. W. Seabold, 124th and 125th sts. and 3d-av.
460—William Morris, 15 Prince-street.
461—Siso Delmonico, 275 Broadway.
462—John Ward, 265 Broadway.
463—Henry Heune, 233 Broadway.
464—Wm. Onding & Henry Klapneth, 94 Church-st.
465—Cyrus & Wm. Knapp, 256 Washington-street.
466—John Morel, 170 Duane-street.
467—D. D. Acker, Wm. J. Merrel, J. W. Condit, and James Redman, 132 Chambers-street.
468—Jacob Maux, 142 West-street.
469—Fred. L. Cozzens, 73 Warren-street.
470—H. W., J. M. & Mary J. Prescott, 75 Chambers-street.
471—J. L. Nasbrook, 106 Murray-street.
472—Fred. Stoebensens, 44 Robinson-street.
473—S. S. Wyckoff & Geo. Clark, 104 Amity-street.
474—P. F. Chanfrau, 65 Barclay-street.
475—Wm. H. Adams, 77 Robinson-street.
476—Wm. O. Gilbert, 59 Barclay-street.
477—P. R. Rounett, 52 Vesey-street.
478—A. R. Lamb & B. J. Lynd, 114 Broadway.
479—John Sattig, 200 Broadway.
480—Henry Banke, 78 Fulton-street.
481—Wm. E. Rice, 11 College-place.
482—Herman Mahuken, 222 Washington-street.
483—D. M. Fifield, 181 Chambers-street.
484—Isaac J. Davis, 113 South-street.
485—Clinton Foote, 104 South-street.
486—Geo. B. King, 89 South-street.
487—Wm. M. Langley, 139 Fulton-street.
488—Lorenzo Ciscollo, 156 Front-street.
489—Richard Tiernan, 99 Fulton-street.
490—Gerhard Doehle, 48 and 50 Nassau-street.
491—E. Bradburn and Patrick Dolan, 113 Nassau-st.
492—J. J. Carle, 79 William-street.
493—Henry Rover, 104 William-street.
494—P. A. Schellworth, 142 Fulton-street.
495—J. Scheeker and Chas. B. Biohm, 42 and 44 Nassau-street.
496—S. B. Watters, 40½ Burling-slip.
497—Jas. Lidgerwood, 61 Liberty-street.
498—Jas. Connolly, corner John and Gold streets.
499—L. Delmonico, 22 Broad-st.
500—James Vincent, 9 Beaver-street.
501—C. H. Hickman, 77 Cedar-street.
502—F. W. Muller, 72 Beaver-street.
503—J. S. Shelta, 61 Beaver-street.
504—Robt. Parkinson, 40 Whitehall-street.
505—Patrick Welsh, 14 Whitehall-street.
506—Sidney Wintringham, 63 Beaver-street.
507—D. H. Gould and B. F. Stiles, 35 Nassau-street.
508—John Cooper, 142 Maiden-lane.
509—John Lambricht, 28 New-street.
510—Charles Hansen and J. Boyse, 19 New-street.
511—L. Delmonico, 2 South William-street.
512—William Davis, 55 William-street.
513—John Kiernan, 48 Pine-street.
514—J. Tredwell and F. McCarty, 3 Pine-street.
515—Freeman Bacon, 130 and 132 Broadway.
516—Wm. B. Burrows, Everett House.
517—John McCabe, 938 Broadway.
518—A. J. Thomas, 937 Broadway.
519—J. T. Reeve, 1306 Broadway.
520—James Moore, 76 West Twenty-fourth street.
521—Christian Sawer, 348, 350 and 352 Fourth av.
522—Brannan & Stewart, 218 and 220 Bleecker street.
523—L. D. Eaton, 1160 Broadway.
524—M. E. Gillet, 204 Bleecker street.
525—Wm. Jennings, 237 Hudson street.
526—John Sinnott, 339 Washington street.
527—Nolan & Brother, 328 Fourth avenue.
528—A. C. Chatterton, 3?? Fourth avenue.
529—F. A. Horner, 342 Fourth avenue.
530—A. Thacker, 340 Sixth avenue.
531—J. T. Turbell, 382 Sixth avenue.
532—James A. Boyle, 456 Sixth avenue.
533—John Ready, 139 Seventh avenue.
534—John Frettener, 298 Seventh avenue.
535—C. J. Clark, 389 Eighth avenue.
536—B. Van Gillane, Eighty-sixth st. and Eighth av.
537—G. A. Nurse, 485 Eighth avenue.
538—H. E. Earle, 358 Eighth avenue.
539—C. Cornehlson, 465 Eighth avenue.
540—G. E. Jones, Broadway, bet'n 49th and 50th sts.
541—J. H. Ireland, 60 and 62 Lispenard street.
542—Michael Carey, 360 Eighth avenue.
543—Thomas Roach, 708 Eighth avenue.
544—Francis Blessing, 813 Sixth avenue.
545—Wm. Cleary, 47 Canal-street.
546—James Williams, 621 Eighth-avenue.
547—Patrick Anthony, Eleventh-av. and 49th-st.
548—Fred. Leponin, 342 and 344 West 44th-st.
549—George Struss, 2 West-street.
550—Charles Gudie, 104 Cedar-street.
551—Henry Parkinson, 16 Whitehall-street.
552—Henreich Schrader, 11 West-street.
553—Albert Heiser, 162 West-street.
554—J. J. Worder, 6 Amity-street.
555—John Walters, 446 Eighth-avenue.
556—George Kughler, 160 Third-street.
557—F. B. Phillips, 297 Bleecker-street.
558—Wm. Rosentneter, 269 Greenwich-street.
559—Thomas Loton, 297 Canal-street.
560—Nathan Clark, 835 Broadway.
561—Lawrence Brangan, 331 West 29th-st.
562—Fred. Stengil, 211 West Forty-first-street.
563—Michael Murphy, 59 Whitehall-street.
564—Fred. Hussells, 683 Eighth-avenue.
565—Henry Marchall, 117 Avenue D.
566—Tapper & Co., East 119th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs.
567—R. G. Duffy, 495 Sixth-avenue.
568—Henry Marshall, 391 Bowery.
569—L. K. Ely & A. E. Judson, Gramercy Park Hotel.
570—Edward Hare, 108 Avenue A.
571—Adam Herdeich, 148 Avenue A.
572—James Eagan, 129 Avenue A.
573—Peter Weirich, 52 Avenue A.
574—Emil Ploettner, 36 Avenue A.
575—Edward Hendrick, 315 First-avenue.
576—Edward & Patrick Dooly, 363 First-avenue.
577—Ephler Osterholt, 19 Third-avenue.
578—Nicholas Heyne, 35 Third-avenue.
579—Theodore Neander, 95 Third-avenue.
580—M. D. Greene, 63 East Fourteenth-street.
581—Charles Rolt, 361 First-avenue.
582—James Reilly, 381 Second-avenue.
583—Francis Doran, 458 Second-avenue.
584—Frederick Reininter, 171 Third-avenue.
585—Gabriel Case, 188 Third-avenue.
586—Isaac Moran, 177 Third-avenue.
587—J. L. Fraser, 118 Third-avenue.
588—Thomas H. Fox, 402 Seventh-avenue.
589—Wm. Carroll, 359 Ninth-avenue.
590—T. J. McCartie, 74 First-avenue.
591—J. A. McLaughlin, 205 Third-avenue.
592—James Russell, 537 East Thirteenth-street.
593—M. J. Dynan, 224 East Fourteenth-street.
594—John Schittenhelm, 184 East Eleventh-street.
595—Simon Bentely, 172 East Eleventh-street.
596—Fritz Kupper, 333 East Tenth-street.
597—Nicholas Unmuth, 129 Seventh-street.
598—George Ellweiller, 144 Seventh-street.
599—Joseph Engle, 43 Sixth-street.
600—John Wagner, 103 West Thirty-first-street.
601—Jacob Rick, 207 Fifth-street.
602—John Greamer, 241 Seventh-avenue.
603—Peter Baker, Manhattan-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
604—John Lederle, 8 Duane-street.
605—Charles Schloss, 263 West Thirty-fifth-street.
606—John Baumel, 244 West Forty-ninth-street.
607—Lorenzo King, 650 Ninth-avenue.
608—George Schoell, 328 Fifth-street.
609—Karl Labeley, 79 Canal-street.
610—Carl Paxmann, 212 Fifth-street.
611—George Does, 326 Fifth-street.
612—W. Phelps and B. Carley, 93 and 94 Fulton-st.
613—Dorlan & Schaffer, 243, 244, 245 and 246 Fulton Market.
614—Wm. Diesel & Fritz Diesel, 151 Fulton-street.
615—Frederick Damm, 194 East Fourth-street.
616—Fritz Uhlenhault, 106 Maiden-lane.
617—George Burghard, 5 Frankfort-street.
618—John Siemon, 175 East Fourth-street.
619—William Haffner, 171 East Fourth-street.
620—Louis Harbold, 65 Lewis-street.
621—Paul Walter, 167 Fourth-street.
622—A. F. Newnent, 23 Spring-street.
623—B. Kissenberth, 205 East Fourth-street.
624—Jacob Prignecsor, 320 Mott-street.
625—Phillip Schelling, 138 Third-street.
626—John Frohbesens, 187 Second-street.
627—S. Burkhardt, 196 East Houston-street.
628—Thomas Donahue, 398 Second-avenue.
629—August Reynolds, 66 Spring-street.
630—David McClutchey, 334 Seventh-avenue.
631—Henry McKibett, 576 Eighth-avenue.
632—Michael Ganoud, 472 Tenth-avenue.
633—F. C. Baglan, 277 Tenth-avenue.
634—Geo. Clancy, 245 West Twenty-ninth-street.
635—J. A. Robinson, 258 West Thirty-fifth-street.
636—John McKiernan, 310 West Twenty-ninth-st.
637—A. C. Vandewater, 130th-street, and Eighth-av.
638—Geo. P. Arcularius, 143d-street, near Tenth-av.
639—Francis Baker, 164 Third-street.
640—A. M. Stetson, Central Park.
641—August Séiberg, 4 St. Marks-place.
642—Rika V. Traub, 276 East Houston-street.
643—Overton & Raymond, 7 Seventh-street.
644—Adam Kronenberg, 353 Bowery.
645—Benj. Hahn, 27 First-avenue.
646—Philip Bernhard, 312½ Fifth-street.
647—Charles Delmonico, 1 East Fourteenth-street.
648—J. L. Hawley, 221 Sixth-avenue.
649—Wrisley & Co., 860 Broadway.
650—John Fleischmann, 71 Orchard-street.
651—Fred. Weisz, 144 Norfolk-street.
652—Henry Haw, 105 Norfolk-street.
653—Paul Weber, 152 Ludlow-street.
654—C. S. Laybolt, 316 Grand-street.
655—Joseph Kuntz, 225 East Houston-street.
656—M. P. Strach, 34 Division-street.
657—Hertel & Schumacher, 38 Essex-street.
658—A. C. Ripton, 93 Canal-street.
659—Peter Corcoran, 71 Canal-street.
660—Henry Franz, 48 Chrystie-street.
661—J. G. Scheurelen, 36 Chrystie-street.
662—John Voltz, 327 Broome-street.
663—Andrew Beck, 309 Broome-street.
664—Charles Merklin, 223½ Bowery.
665—Patrick Donnelly, 119½ Bowery.
666—H. L. Lang, 30 Bayard-street.
667—J. M. Schmidt, 175 Allen-street.
668—Henry Brickwedel, corner 14th-st. and 10th-av.
669—Benjamin Smith, 300 Bleecker-street.
670—James Haddon, 51 Mercer-street.
671—J. E. Klein, 104 Bleecker-street.
672—Wm. H. Wetmore, 444 Broome-street.
673—James Boyle, 107 Prince-street.
674—Wm. Maher, 492 Water-street.
675—S. J. Longworth, 142 Cherry-street.
676—R. C. Walsh, 132 Cherry-street.
677—Patrick Hays, 174 Cherry-street.
678—Richard O'Grady, 139 Madison-street.
679—Richard O'Grady, 157 Madison-street.
680—William Tait, 398 Broadway.
681—Peter Wassing, 101 Walker-street.
682—G. W. Sauer, 1 Tryon-row.
683—Albert Kimmel, 443½ Pearl-street.
684—J. J. Staff & J. J. Staff, Jr., 153 Chambers-st.
685—J. P. Mayer, 446 Canal-street.
686—Wm. J. Kerr, 415 and 417 Broadway.
687—W. H. Whyard, 190 West-street.
688—J. P. Schenck, 91 Hudson-street.
689—Max Barcumel, 14 North William-street.
690—Philip Laemurle, 115 West Broadway.
691—T. L. Magagnos, 197 South-street.
692—H. L. Skeman, 263 William-street.
693—F. A. Mueller, 220 William-street.
694—Max Lecher, 192 William-street.
695—John Warner, 216 William-street.
696—Chas. Bahr, 77 Frankfort-street.
697—Thos. Walsh, 1 Oak-street.
698—Jeremiah Groughlin, 33 Roosevelt-street.
699—Jeremiah O'Brian, 72 Oliver-street.
700—Joseph Lombard, 86 Cherry-street.
701—Wm. Volkins & Bro., 98 Cherry-street.
702—John Mahan, 92 Cherry-street.
703—John Moore, 67 Cherry-street.
704—Witter Darl, 748 Sixth-avenue.
705—Jeremiah Walsh, 525 Fifth-avenue.
706—D. D. Winchester, 9, 11 and 13 Cortlandt-st.
707—Peter Russe, Fifty-ninth-street and 10th-av.
708—Adolph Robinson, 32 Rector-street.
709—James Russell, 1,415 Broadway.
710—Andrew Ranahan, 523 Third-avenue.
711—James Russell, 484 Third-avenue.
712—Philip McGovern, 587 Ninth-avenue.
713—Wm. McManus, Eighty-sixth-st. and Third-av.
714—Wm. Murphy, 145 Washington-street.
715—Peter Minck, 101 West-street.
716—Saml. McBride, Fifty-second-st. and Third-av.
717—Wm. McLeod, 708 Third-avenue.
718—Henry Levy, 345 Spring-street.
719—Frederick Landman & Son, 69th-st. and 3d-av.
720—Sterling & Commerford, 500 Third-avenue.
721—H. A. Keating, 385 Fourth-avenue.
722—Charles Fredericks, 242 West Forty-ninth-st.
723—Wm. Dunn, 1,031 Sixth-avenue.
724—Thos. Grogin, Forty-second-st. and Seventh-av.
725—John Held, 716 Seventh-avenue.
726—C. H. Brown, 745 Sixth-avenue.
727—John Escher, 559 Second-avenue.
728—G. L. Hoag, 687 Eighth-avenue.
729—Lawrence Hagin, 63d-street and Ninth-avenue.
730—Robert Campbell, 528 Tenth-avenue.
731—Schmelling & Horn, 1,136 Broadway.
732—Henry Leithersca, 126 Sixth-street.
733—Charles Ziesse, 99th-street and Third-avenue.
734—Martin Gasser, 82 Greenwich-street.
735—Philip Haas, 169 Washington-street.
736—Nicholas Flanagan, 141 Washington-street.
737—Baxter & Baron, 18 West-street.
738—C. L. Bergner, 72½ West-street.
739—Lawrence Bellew, 2 Morris-street.
740—Groyer & Bayer, 1 Cortlandt-street.
741—John Volckmann, 2 Cortlandt-street.
742—Smith & Green, 14 Cortlandt-street.
743—Lyman Fisk, 25 Broadway.
744—Patrick O'Grady, 1 Broadway.
745—John Adams, 503 Greenwich-street.
746—B. B. Hill, 436 Hudson-street.
747—Klump & Funck, 247 and 249 Seventh-avenue.
748—John W. Swift, 903 Broadway.
749—B. K. Murphy, 281 Seventh-avenue.
750—Patrick Cradock, 96 Cherry-street.
751—J. J. Doyle, 862 Broadway.
752—William Halpin, 134 Tenth-avenue.
753—William Halpin, 105 Ninth-avenue.
754—John McClelland, 8 Amity-street.
755—John M. Holland, 123 Eighth-avenue.
756—Philip H. Murphy, 327 West 26th-street.
757—James McCabe, 128 Eighth-avenue.
758—Charles Miller, 64 Third-avenue.
759—John Mumford, 242 Ninth-avenue.
760—James McCabe, 176 Tenth-avenue.
761—Thomas Murtagh, 133 Grand-street.
762—Metsger & Decker, 215 Canal-street.
763—Edmund Bodine, 28 Sixth-avenue.
764—Thomas Barclay, 212 Eighth-avenue.
765—Thomas Barclay, 250 Eighth-avenue.
766—James Bell, 99 Tenth-avenue.
767—Thomas J. Bohaud, 813 Broadway.
768—Bowers & Beebe, 600 Broadway.
769—George L. Tucker, 562 Broadway.
770—Charles Geutsch, 426 Broadway.
771—James Hamilton, 45 Crosby-street.
772—T. & L. Riley, 283 Mott-street.
773—Michael Farrelly, [illegible] Mott-street.
774—Wm. F. [illegible], [illegible] Centre-street.
775—Jacob Schneider, [illegible].
776—Patrick Cavanagh, 570 Broadway.
777—George Schneider, [illegible] Broome-street.
778—Thomas Smith, Jr., [illegible] Grand-street.
779—Andrew Habermann, 66 East Houston-street.
780—Joseph Krug, 58 Spring-street.
781—Augustus Mass, 101 Bleecker-street.
782—William H. Radford, 667 Broadway.
783—Alvin O. Buck, 722 Broadway.
784—Thomas E. Stewart, 797 Broadway.
785—F. Jarlot, 846 Broadway.
786—William Henry, 678 Broadway.
787—Charles White, 255 West Fifteenth-street.
788—Frances Herald, 143 West Eighteenth-street.
789—J. C. & J. D. Clausen, 121 Eleventh-street.
790—Edward Hickey, 122 Tenth-avenue.
791—Bernard Laverty, 100 Tenth-avenue.
792—John H. Harries, 218 Tenth-avenue.
793—John J. Jones, 222 Ninth-avenue.
794—Peter Young, 103 Ninth-avenue.
795—Charles Levin, 162 Ninth-avenue.
796—Edwin Wert, 290 Eighth-avenue.
797—August Kock, 206 Eighth-avenue.
798—A. C. Rippon, 165 Canal-street.
799—Rudolph Semm, 204 Eighth-avenue.
800—James Cassidy, 175 Eighth-avenue.
801—Peter Janson, 124 Seventh-avenue.
802—Francis X. Heidet, 184 Seventh-avenue.
803—John Gannon, 116 Third-avenue.
804—Wm. P. Coddington, 206 Wooster-street.
805—Geo. W. Hunch, 45 and 47 East 12th-street.
806—Thomas O'Conner, 27 East Twelfth-street.
807—Theodore Schuler, 131 Bleecker-street.
808—James Primmond, 217 Bleecker-street.
809—Anthony Kiernan, 515 West 26th-street.
810—Henry George, 178 West Twentieth-street.
811—George Massonan, 89 Fourth-avenue.
812—Conrad Haefec, 206 Broome-street.
813—George Oehlhof, 58 Willet-street.
814—Bernard Stutz, 189 Clinton-street.
815—Charles Bauer, 29 Hester-street.
816—Jaques Wanner, 2 Norfolk-street.
817—Francis Bradley, 509 Grand-street.
818—Michael J. Walsh, 559 Grand-street.
819—Christopher Lindman, 64 William-street.
820—Edwin F. Keene, 87 Jackson-street.
821—Christian H. Bargan, 16 Jackson-street.
822—William Homann, 6 Jackson-street.
823—Macon & Jenkins, 6 Liberty-street.
824—Henry Morison & Son, 130th-st. and 3d-av.
825—Edmond J. Hutchings, 118th-street and 3d-av.
826—Patrick Laughan, 129th-street and Fourth-av.
827—Wm. H. Vandeever, 130th-street and 3d-avenue.
828—James Carr, 319 Stanton-street.
829—Franz Poff, 229 Second-street.
830—Isaac Cohn, 249 Second-street.
831—Jeremiah C. Murphy, 34 Moore-street.
832—L. W. Barnes, 311 East Broadway.
833—Patrick Skelly, 8 Ridge-street.
834—Francis Gallagher, 70 Sheriff-street.
835—Hans C. Hansen, 332 Monroe-street.
836—Joseph Mayer, 66 Willet-street.
837—Michael Collins, 18 Pitt-street.
838—John Hansel, 336 East Eighth-street.
839—Louis Seenindinger, 330 East Eighth-street.
840—Joseph Seibler, 448 Fifth-street.
841—Charles Boxburg, 458 Fifth-street.
842—Charles Hermindinger, 427 Fifth-street.
843—John Brady, 381 East Fourth-street.
844—Joseph Schmitt, 244 Third-street.
845—Franz Straub, 288 Third-street.
846—Higham Bros. & Wood, 493 Broadway.
847—George Clement, 234 Third-street.
848—Peter Gross, 223 Third-street.
849—Adam Simon, 236 Rivington-street.
850—Charles Jacobs & Co., 728 Eighth-avenue.
851—Gottfried Struss, 218 Rivington-st.
852—John Walker, 102 Columbia-street.
853—Henry Spatz, 103 Sheriff-street.
854—John Muth, 366 Eighth-avenue.
855—Jacob Kopp, 124 Willet-street.
856—Frank Kestler, 38 Avenue C.
857—Frederick Layer, 21 Avenue B.
858—John Rock, 244 East Eleventh-street.
859—Andrew Baldany, 281 Second-street.
860—Frank J. Doreck, 250 East Eleventh-street.
861—Joseph Beck, 104 Forsyth-street.
862—Charles Muller, 332 East Ninth-street.
863—Charles Deus, 12 Rivington-street.
864—John Diethof, 127 Ridge-street.
865—Peter Bawe, 354 Grand-street.
866—George Krug, 229 Stanton-street.
867—Edmund Specht, 303 East Houston-street.
868—H. W. Young, 36 Essex-street.
869—George Schafer, 275 Bowery.
870—Henry Mendlebaum, 328 East Houston-street.
871—William Collins, 42 White-street.
872—E. L. Janes, 403 East Houston-street.
873—Genry Gross, 371 East Houston-street.
874—Geo. A. Kuebler, 96 Sheriff-street.
875—Charles Steinbrick, 196 Stanton-street.
876—Jacob Wolf, 244 Stanton-street.
877—Wood & Smith, 341 Stanton-street.
878—Albert Haake, 51 West-street.
879—Alexander Stein, 213 Broadway.
880—Higham Brothers, 13 East Houston-street.
881—William Geery & Brother, 710 Broadway.
882—John W. Showler, 643 Broadway.
883—John Walther, 1,903 Third-avenue.
884—Edward Koch, 139½ Bowery.
885—Weyhausen & Freytag, 311 Greenwich-street.
886—Geo. H. W. Neander, 13 First-avenue.
887—Lewis Oberhoter, 275 First-avenue.
888—Leonard Geigrich, 240 Second-street.
889—George Neyer, 165 Allen-street.
890—John Bennett, 494 Hudson-street.
891—Thomas Kenney, 140 Avenue D.
892—James Paulmeier, 345 Bleecker-street.
893—Carso Doscher, 105 Sixth-avenue.
894—Edward Hare, 122 Avenue C.
895—Fred. A. Kelling, 139 Avenue C.
896—Wm. C. Howell, 187 Sixth-avenue.
897—James Norris, 647 Washington-street.
898—John J. Eckerson, 386 West-street.
899—Amedee Vignot, 137 Spring-street.
900—Jeremiah H. Creed, 87 Pike-street.
901—Herman Struss, 52 Jefferson-street.
902—Patrick L. Creed, 192 East Broadway.
903—Edward Mueller, 10 Frankfort-street.
904—Theodore L. Hamment, 6 Rosevelt-street.
905—Dennis Riordan, 2 Seventh-avenue.
906—John Davis, 28 Christopher-street.
907—Richard Jordan, 49 Christopher-street.
908—George Topf, 245 West Tenth-street.
909—Wm. G. Patterson, 313 Bleecker-street.
910—Anderson & Graham, 30 Eighth-avenue.
911—John Daily, 6 Eighth-avenue.
912—Mark M. Dobson, 32 Eighth-avenue.
913—Thomas Cain, 637 Hudson-street.
914—Frederick Mink, 546 Hudson-street.
915—George Fuchs, 540 Hudson-street.
916—John Larkin, 515 Hudson-street.
917—Edward Halley, 665 Washington-street.
918—Peter Murphy, 666 Washington-street.
919—J. & D. Clausen, 426 West-street.
920—Phillip H. Wenz, 27 West Houston-street.
921—John Kumsall, 141 and 143 Prince-street.
922—Louis C. Merckle, 118 Prince-street.
923—Antone Cella & Co., 158 Spring-street.
924—Herman Lehman, 471 Broome-street.
925—Louis McLeish, 110 Grand-street.
926—Roiltzer Will, 45 Grand-street.
927—Robert A. Brooks, 100 Madison-street.
928—Joseph Luttringer, 110 Wooster-street.
929—G. Schmaelsing, 545 Broadway.
930—George W. Holt, 489 Broadway.
931—James Hefflin, 35 Market-street.
932—Samuel Tryon, 57 Market-street.
933—Owen C. Craney, 223 South-street.
934—Aaron H. Fuheken, 227 South-street.
935—M. H. Swift, 258 South-street.
936—John H. Alfers, 610 Water-street.
937—Charles Fitzimon, 166 Cherry-street.
938—P. J. Connolly, 150 Cherry-street.
939—Edward Story, 129 Bowery.
940—Reinhold Werner, 196 Cherry-street.
941—Rudolph Low, 104 Munroe-street.
942—Andrew Healey, 318 Madison-street.
943—C. Von Dehsen, 166 Madison-street.
944—Isaac H. Birch, 117 East Broadway.
945—Daniel Byrne, 31 East Broadway.
946—Richard O'Reilly, 277 Division-street.
947—Peter Mahn, 65 Division-street.
948—Wm. D. Poutin, 82 White-street.
949—Thomas Thompson, 138 Chatham-street.
950—Patrick Brennan, 94½ Baxter-street.
951—Samuel L. Fenn, 25 Chambers-street.
952—James Williamson, 40 Bowery.
953—Warren Bowers, 30 Bowery.
954—Peter V. Husted, 30 Bowery.
955—Wm. S. Pautin, 2 Benson-street.
956—Max Levinger, 15 Centre-street.
957—Michael Brophy, 15 Centre-street.
958—Patrick Hanson, 86 Mulberry-street.
959—Adolph Schouwitze, 80 Walker-street.
960—Francis Faust, 77 Walker-street.
961—Wm. H. Reagan, 42 Reade-street.
962—Patrick McHugh, 517 Pearl-street.
963—Joseph Ross, 65 Mott-street.
964—Thomas C. Farrell, 73 Mott-street.
965—Samuel Hyams, 26 Mott-street.
966—Owen McGerigle, 55½ Mulberry-street.
967—Joseph Foote, 57 Whitehall-street.
968—Samuel Baisden, 82 Wall-street.
969—H. C. Robinson, 20 State-street.
970—William Creed, 16 State-street.
971—Henry Applehoff, 31 Old-slip.
972—Isaac Teneyck, 19 New-street.
973—Henry C. Porter, 88 Maiden-lane.
974—William Drechster, 166 William-street.
975—John Draher, 7 Cedar-street.
976—Adolph Hampes, 6 Hanover-street.
977—Henry Goade, 17 Coenties-slip.
978—Herman N. Repper, 31 Coenties-slip.
979—Theodore Greves, 22 Coenties-slip.
980—Edward Dominge, 116 Broadway.
981—Stoerdinger, Brother & Co., 120 Broadway.
982—Wm. Steubener, 101 Broad-street.
983—Wm. F. Dornbusch, 208 Pearl-street.
984—Theodore Stewart, 4 and 6 John-street.
985—Frederick Kurtz, 76 Maiden-lane.
986—Herman Wellbrock, 19 Ann-street.
987—Peter Truest, 171 William-street.
988—Rudolph Standenger, 80 Nassau-street.
989—John McInness, 77 Nassau-street.
990—Francis Hoffman, 69 Nassau-street.
991—Thomas J. McEvely, 109 Fulton-street.
992—Henry A. Stoneall, 131 Fulton-street.
993—Oliver Libby, 139 Fulton-street.
994—Stewart B. Adams, 65 Vesey-street.
995—Jurgen H. Wellbroch, 63 Vesey-street.
996—Elias L. Allen, 148 Chambers-street.
997—Isidore Kaiser, 221 Greenwich-street.
998—Geo. Kleinent, 256 Broadway.
999—Frederick Albis, 91 Cliff-street.
1,000—George Smith, 9 New-Bowery.
1,001—Cannaher & Power, 1 Chatham-street.
1,002—Sebastian Krauss, 13 Frankfort-street.
1,003—George Goodman, 13 North William.
1,004—William Kilian, 204 William-street.
1,005—William McKeans, 164 Nassau-street.
1,006—Timothy Tracy, 348 Water-street.
1,007—Frederick Hoyt, 151 South-street.
1,008—Andrew Hay, 425 Washington-street.
1,009—Alfred Blondin, 8 Harrison-street.
1,010—John Luhns, 22 Thomas-street.
1,011—Walter Williams, 28 Thomas-street.
1,012—William Waterman and Ezra Brown, 272 and 273 West-street.
1,013—Cyrus and Giles Overbaugh, 207 West-street.
1,014—William Stoddart, 333 Greenwich-street.
1,015—Horace Benjamin, 165 Hudson-street.
1,016—John Haley, 50 West Broadway.
1,017—George Mudcking, 37 West Broadway.
1,018—Thomas Kelly, 209 Avenue B.
1,019—Martin Monaghan, 231 Lewis-street.
1,020—Thomas Shandley, 3d-av., between 128th and 129th streets.
1,021—John Hart, northwest corner of 3d-av. and 127th-street.
1,022—John L. Eibs, 3d-av., bet. 128th and 129th sts.
1,023—John Lang, 372 East Ninth-street.
1,024—John Vetter, 4?? Fifth-street.
1,025—Philip Stephen, 273 Third-street.
1,026—Anton Schneider, [illegible] Third-street.
1,027—Martin Bühler, 220 Third-street.
1,028—Franz Busam, 320 Second-street.
1,029—Simon Schwinkler, 1?? Avenue B.
1,030—Peter Halpin, 173 Avenue B.
1,031—William Jungbecker, 75 Avenue B.
1,032—Meyer Goodman, 127 Columbia-street.
1,033—Jacob New, 86 Pitt-street.
1,034—Simon Ulrich, 161 Attorney-street.
1,035—George Kill, 38 Clinton-street.
1,036—John Bews, 24 Clinton-street.
1,037—Herman Welbrock, 509 East Houston-street.
1,038—Francis Gallagher, 302 Stanton-street.
1,039—John Fiedelberg, 203 Stanton-street.
1,040—William Roberts, 75 Willett-street.
1,041—Patrick Darby, 272 Stanton-street.
1,042—Henry Knodel, 180 Suffolk-street.
1,043—Lyman Renderkoff, 187 Stanton-street.
1,044—Jeremiah Hyde, 257 Stanton-street.
1,045—Jacob Gaul, 20 Rivington-street.
1,046—Peter Stahl, 27, 29, 31 and 33 Orchard-street.
1,047—John Mintz, 7 Norfolk-street.
1,048—Frederick Ellenberg, 65 Norfolk-street.
1,049—Wm. Gellerman, 114 Hester-street.
1,050—Louis Zopffel, 9 Eldridge-street.
1,051—Antone Hess, 148 Forsyth-street.
1,052—Frederick Hillerman, 80 Hester-street.
1,053—George Buhler, 4 Delancey-street.
1,054—John Both, 108 Delancey-street.
1,055—Charles Bying, 357 Grand-street.
1,056—Geo. Weissheimer & John Haum, 73 Bowery.
1,057—Edward Werner, 230 Broome-street.
1,058—Charles Weiss, 182 Chrystie-street.
1,059—Francis Witzstein, 157 Forsyth-street.
1,060—Frederick Cornelius, 17 Bayard-street.
1,061—J. R. Conner & G. B. Alston, 31 Canal-street.
1,062—George Carl, 163 Essex-street.
1,063—Frederick Schartner, 7 Delancey-street.
1064—Charles Schreiber, 21 Chrystie-street.
1065—Anthony Schneider, 102 Delancey-street.
1066—Jacob Eller, 36 Division-street.
1067—John C. Frudenstein, 291 East Houston-street.
1068—Henry Frecking, 189 Bowery.
1069—Charles Trale, 113 Bowery.
1070—Francis Touer, 261 Bowery.
1071—Christian Roehrich, 69 Chrystie-street.
1072—John Kleren, 137 Pitt-street.
1073—Martin Kropf, 73 Allen-street.
1074—Andrew Kilian, 27 Delancey-street.
1075—Martin Neidig, 52 Allen-street.
1076—Kaspar Arnold, East Seventh-street.
1077—John McSorley, 15 Seventh-street.
1078—Frank Hach, 63 First-street.
1079—Moritz Pfaff, 3 First-street.
1080—John Aikle, 176 Third-avenue.
1081—John Singer, Jr., 179 Third-street.
1082—August Jagle, 195 Third-street.
1083—Martin Stable, 134 Third-street.
1084—Anton Sauer, 128 Third-st.
1085—William Stockmann, 331 Tenth-street.
1086—David Wernz, 151 Fourth-street.
1087—John Shaffer, 132 Sixth-street.
1088—August Geiger, 106 Sixth-street.
1089—George Geizler, 146 Fifth-street.
1090—Gottleib Beller, 215 Fifth-street.
1091—Andrew Suckhandt, 185 and 187 Second-street.
1092—Ludwig Muller, 162 East Houston-street.
1093—August Schweizer, 239 Fifth-st.
1094—John Dinkel, 224 Fifth-street.
1095—Christian Wallisser, 339 Fifth-street.
1096—Ferdinand Schwarz, 84 Avenue B.
1097—Arthur McCooly, 191 Avenue A.
1098—Martin Baur, 117 Avenue A.
1099—John Maysumon, 173 Avenue A.

Of the whole number thus far granted—eleven hundred—less than two hundred are of the $100 class, entitling the applicant to sell ale and beer alone, showing conclusively that the stronger liquors are the most profitable. The persons above named will, in a very short time, receive official notification of the action of the Board, and a polite invitation to call at the office of Mr. MANIERRE and deposit the requisite number of dollars, receiving an elegantly lithographed document, which will secure to them the privilege of dispensing alcoholic liquids wholesale or retail. No more applications will be considered until Tuesday morning next, at which time the Board expect to grind out full as many as they have heretofore acted upon.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Opening Day's Play of the Atlantic and Eckford Base Ball Clubs, of Brooklyn, and Athletic Club, of Philadelphia—Three Fine Games—Field Days of the St. George's and New-York Cricket Clubs.

The unsettled weather of the past three weeks has somewhat retarded the progress of out-door sports in this vicinity. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the different cricket and base ball clubs have been as busy as beavers in their preparations for the approaching tourney. Nearly, if not all, the leading clubs have had their opening days, and in the course of a fortnight the season will be actively inaugurated.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

On Monday last, the champion Atlantics, after two or three disappointments, had their first day's practice this season, on the Capitoline grounds, at Bedford. Quite a large number of the friends and well-wishers of the club were present to witness the *début* of their new nine. Among the new faces we noticed young POTTS, from the McClellan Club, a junior organization. He displayed very good abilities as a pitcher, and with a little practice will become a first-class player. FERGUSON, from the Enterprise Club, played first base, and acquitted himself creditably. LEM. BERGEN, one of the original Atlantics, acted as catcher for the first nine, and somewhat astonished his friends by his admirable play. MCDONALD, also a member, is a fine fielder and an excellent batter. In fact, all the new players are fully up to the Atlantic standard of batting, as the score will show. ZELLER, of the Mutuals, and CALLAWAY, of the Eurekas, were present and took part in the game, of which but six innings were played. The following is the score:

FIRST NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	FIELD.	Outs.	Runs.
C. J. Smith, 2d b	1	9	O'Flynn, 2d b	3	1
McDonald, c. f	4	6	Kenney, 3d b	2	1
Start, 1st b	3	4	McCarty, s. s	1	0
Potts, p	3	6	W. Ireland, p	1	1
Chapman, l. f	1	7	Bliss, r. s	1	1
Bergen, c	0	9	Delaney, c. f	2	1
S. Smith, r. f	0	9	Zeller, l. f	2	1
Galvin, s. s	2	7	Benson, f	2	1
Ferguson, 3d b	2	6	Powers, c	2	1
Callaway, f	2	1	Giddings, 1st b	2	1
			P. O'Brien, r. f	0	2
Total	18	65	Total	18	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
First Nine	1	24	19	0	1	20	—65
Field	0	0	2	0	1	8	—11

Umpire—Mr. Lynch, of the Keystone Club, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday next the Atlantics open their new clubrooms in the Halsey Building, Brooklyn, and on Wednesday evening they will be thrown open to the public. The Atlantic's first game this season will be played with Harvard College Club, the champions of New-England, who will make a visit to New-York and Brooklyn in the latter part of May, and will play with the champions on the 30th inst. Previous to this, however, the Atlantics will endeavor to play a game or two with one of the Brooklyn or New-York Clubs, probably the Stars, of Gotham.

THE ECKFORD CLUB.

On Friday last the Union Ball Grounds, Williamsburgh, were opened for the season with a game between the Eckford Club and a picked nine from the Constellation and Van Dyke Clubs. The The Eckfords retain most of their last year's nine, and with the addition of BROWN, from the Mutuals; WADDY BEACH, their old catcher, and FOX at third and MANOLT and SNYDER in the field, they will present a team equal to their old champion nine. The following is the score of the game:

PICKED NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	FIRST NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Sutton, p	3	1	Kilne, 1st b	5	4
Geir, 3d b	3	1	Brown, 2d b	4	5
Varian, 2d b	4	0	Grum, s. s	2	7
Redfield, l. f	3	0	Beach, c	1	7
Messere, r. f	2	1	Swandell, l. f	2	7
Ackerman, c. f	3	0	Butler, c. f	4	4
Doyle, c	3	0	Zettlein, p	4	6
Quinn, 1st b	2	0	Geo. Grum, 3d b	2	6
Moore, s. s	4	1	Simonson, r. f	3	5
Total	27	4	Total	27	50

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Picked Nine	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	— 4
First Nine	2	12	0	2	7	3	7	12	5	—50

Umpire—Mr. CHARLES MOORE, of the Constellation.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

This famous base ball organization inaugurated the season in Philadelphia on Saturday, 28th ult., by a game between two picked nines from their Club, PRATT, formerly of the Atlantics, and MCBRIDE being the Captains of the Nines. The following is the score:

M'BRIDE'S NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	PRATT'S NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
McBride, p	3	4	Kleinfelder, c	1	3
Reach, 2d b	2	3	Pike, c. f	3	2
Hayhurst, c. f	3	3	Berkenstock, 1st b	3	2
E. A. Gaskill, r. f	6	1	Wallace, 3d b	3	1
Wilkins, s. s	4	3	Fisler, 2d b	2	0
Dockney, c	1	5	McCleary, s. s	5	0
Malone, 1st b	3	4	Pratt, p	5	0
Dushong, 3d b	3	2	Collom, r. f	3	1
C. M. Gaskell l. f	2	4	Smith, l. f	3	1
Total	27	29	Total	27	11

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
McBride	2	5	2	7	2	0	3	1	7	—29
Pratt	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	5	—11

Umpire—Mr. BIRNEISLER, of the Eureka Club.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Since our last article on the national game, in which we gave the names and positions of the players in the principal clubs, and other interesting particulars, several more important changes have occurred. The Actives have had two or three fine practice games, and in a week or two will commence match-playing. MILLS, from the Eckfords, will play first base; LAUENZENE, of the Athletics, second; and MORAND, third. GOLDIE, it is said, will take his old position at first base in the Mutual Club. It is rumored that ZELLER has left the Mutuals and gone to the Atlantics. This will be a great loss to the Mutuals, as he is unquestionably a fine fielder. The Eurekas, of Newark, retain all their first nine which made such a fine record last season. TYRRELL, from the Newark Club, has joined them, and will probably play second, in place of PENNINGTON. FORD, formerly of the Pioneer Club, has also become of the Eurekas, and will pitch in place of FAITOUTE. He is said to be very swift and effective in his delivery, and will be a great addition to the club. GIBSON, the left fielder of the Charter Oak Club, of Boston, last season, and a very fine player, has joined the Atlantic Club. The Empire, Gotham, Eagle, Eclectic, Knickerbocker and other New-York Clubs have had their opening days at Hoboken, and from what we have seen of their practice games, there is every indication that their nines will be very strong.

Cricket.

OPENING OF THE SEASON BY THE ST. GEORGE'S AND NEW-YORK CLUBS.

On Friday last the St. George's Club opened the season on their grounds at Hoboken, and yesterday the New-York Club had their first day's practice. The St. George's Club played an interesting game in the afternoon, in which many prominent members of the club took part. The day's sport was very properly finished by a fine dinner, provided by Mr. PERRY, the proprietor of the hotel, on the Elysian Fields. Next Wednesday the first club game will take place, on which occasion the married and single members of the club will compose the two elevens. The New-York Club will occupy the cricket field on the days set apart for the Manhattan Club last season, who have changed their quarters. Yesterday an invitation having been extended to all cricketers to be present and choose an eleven to contend with the first eleven of the New-York Club, quite a large crowd was present, and for several hours the lovers of cricket enjoyed themselves at this pastime. The day's play wound up with an invitation from Mr. PERRY to enjoy his hospitality, and at a late hour the cricketers departed, well satisfied with their afternoon's enjoyment.

Columbia College—Foot-Ball Match.

A foot-ball match, the second of the season, took place on Friday last, between the Sophomore and Freshman classes of Columbia College, on the College ball-ground, in Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. The Sophomores, though greatly outnumbered by their adversaries, gained a complete victory over them, after a sharp contest, which lasted only three-quarters of an hour, an unusually brief time. The Sophomores were led by Capt. STEWART CHURCH and Lieut. L. K. WILMERDING; the Freshmen by Capt. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., and Lieut. WM. ISELIN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Tax Levy—Public Pounds and Corporation Yard—Portraits of Officials.

This Board held a special meeting at 3 P. M. yesterday, President BRICE in the Chair.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. ELY transferring the jurisdiction of the public pounds to the Mayor, and that of the Corporation yards to the Street Commissioner.

They were laid over.

A resolution by Mr. ELY, authorizing the Comptroller to pay the City Inspector and clerks for services rendered in closing up the business of the Department, was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a certified copy of the City Tax Levy.

It was laid over.

A resolution from the other Board, to procure portraits of Gov. FENTON, Ex-Mayors OPDYKE and GUNTHER and Mayor HOFFMAN, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The Board then adjourned.

The Proposed Widening of West-street.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, who have under consideration a proposal to widen West-street, from Canal-street to the Battery, making the street about 115 feet in width, met yesterday afternoon.

A number of gentlemen interested in the matter were present.

Alderman REILLY said that the Committee had also intended to hear parties interested in the matter of extending Fifth-avenue through Washington Square to Thompson-street, but the maps of the proposed improvement not being ready, the Committee would defer the matter for the present.

The Clerk of the Committee then read a petition, to which numerous signatures were appended, asking for the widening of West-street.

Mr. P. G. MALONY said that he would be glad to hear the arguments of the signers of that petition in favor of widening West-street. He saw among the signatures the names of persons who had no pecuniary interest in the matter, and also of some who had quite recently expressed opinions adverse to the proposed widening of the street.

Mr. REILLY said that the question for the Committee to consider was, whether the proposed improvement would be of advantage to the City at large or not, the interests of the property owners on the line of street being a secondary consideration. If the interests of these parties were alone to be consulted, no improvements involving any expense to them would ever be made.

Mr. MALONY said that the property owners were of opinion that the proposed widening of West-street was for the purpose of accommodating another line of railroad.

Alderman NORTON said that the Railroad Companies usually went to Albany and not to the Common Council when they wanted increased accommodations. He was not aware of any case in which a Railroad Company had tried to get a street widened.

A gentleman present expressed doubt as to the genuineness of some of the signatures appended to the petition.

After some further discussion Alderman NORTON, the Chairman, said that the Committee desired to give every one a fair hearing in the matter, and they would therefore adjourn to some future day.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GRAND LARCENY.

On the 9th ult. a man named HENRY K. CLINTON called at the store of Messrs. ALLEN BROTHERS, No. 88 Leonard-street, where he stated to Mr. ROBINSON, a salesman, that he was a commission merchant, and that he had an order for some cloaks. He then selected seventeen cloaks, valued at $426, and requested that they be sent to his office with the bill. As his statements appeared to be correct, the goods were packed up and forwarded to the office. Soon after the senior member of the firm called at the place designated, but could not find CLINTON. Mr. ALLEN found GEORGE W. HUMBERT in possession, who stated that it was all right, and that CLINTON would call the next day and pay the bill. The account continued unliquidated for two or three days, and on inquiry Mr. ALLEN was informed by HUMBERT that the cloaks had been shipped to Havana. Roundsman SPENCE, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested HUMBERT on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mr. ALLEN. On his arrest the accused stated to the officer that CLINTON was the man who ought to be arrested, as he had $20,000 in goods and money, and that if the policeman would go round with him CLINTON could be secured. The Roundsman did so, but failed to find the other operator. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Mr. EDWARD W. BARSTOW, of No. 83 Maiden-lane, caused the arrest of JAMES L. PERRY, by Officer MCDONALD, of the 29th Precinct, on a charge of false pretences. It appears that the accused, who sometimes calls himself "Captain PERRY," came to Mr. BARSTOW and made arrangements for the purchase of a chain cable, valued at $400, which he stated was to be shipped to the Sandwich Islands, *via* San Francisco. After perfecting these arrangements, he said, in an off-hand way, that he had to send a telegram to San Francisco, and that he had forgotten to bring his pocket-book. Mr. BARSTOW lent PERRY $10 to pay for the telegram, since which time he has not been seen until his arrest. Messrs. PETER H. JACKSON, of No. 167 East Twenty-eighth-street; CHAS. PERLEY, of No. 110 Cannon-street, and J. P. MANTON, of No. 64 Courtlandt-street, have also been victimized by the accused in a similar manner. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ASSAULT UPON A CAR-CONDUCTOR.

On Friday night one of the Second-avenue cars was blocked in Christie-street by a dray which was being unloaded. The car-driver endeavored to persuade JOHN BRUDE, the driver of the dray, to expedite his movements, but received considerable abuse instead. High words were soon exchanged, when the conductor, MATTHEW S. FARRELL, joined in the discussion. The dispute was terminated by BRUDE seizing a rung from his cart and attacking the conductor, striking him a severe blow on the head. He was arrested by Officer LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, and on being arraigned before the Court was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]

COZZENS' NATIVE WINE HOUSE.—The stock of NATIVE WINES comprises the greatest variety in the United States ever offered to the trade. FRED'C. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHOLERA AND CATTLE PLAGUE.—For the true explanation and proper treatment, see Dr. TRALL's new monthly, "THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH," now ready. $1 a year; single numbers 10 cents. Office No. 97 6th-av.

[Advertisement.]

A. A. FAVARGER's last French class for ladies and gentlemen is now progressing rapidly, and promises more than any preceding one. It meets every evening, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 5.—*In the steamship Allemannia for Southampton, &c.*—Mrs. Math. Kuh, 4 children and 1 servant, New-York; J. Vetsburg, Jefferson City, Mo.; M. Kuner, Mrs. F. Pfeiffer and child, Mrs. Dr. Jacoby, New-York; Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Wilson and 3 children, Baltimore; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Fowler, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Reinemann, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Wilson, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. F. Eichberg and 2 children, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. H. M. Tracy, Miss N. Bradhurst, Miss M. E. Bradhurst, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bradhurst, 1 infant and maid servant, New-York; S. L. Kohler, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Jacoby and three children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Reinemann and 2 children, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacoby, Oscar W. Pollitz, Mrs. A. Kaufman and 2 children, Julius Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. William Forster, J. H. Lazarus, Colonel William Heine, New-York; M. Jacobson and brother, Mobile, Ala.; Ernst Otto Bernet, F. Sartorius, D. Hess, Gottlieb Cramer, O. Hammacher, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Ernst and family, John Williams, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Elkan Turk and one child, Isidor Turk, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Joseph, Attica, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. John Vogel, St. Louis, Mo.; Rosina Gerth, Newark; Mrs. H. Turk, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Weisberg, Henry De Maille, New-York; Andreas Gundelfinger, Jefferson City, Wis.; Jacob Kreidel, Abraham Markwell, New-York; G. F. Wittacher, New-Orleans, La.; Wm. H. Schultze, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gerhold and one child, Chas. Backelbring, Miss Gerhold, New-York; Valentine Flappert, St. Louis, Mo.; Bernhard Blumenberg, Wm. Runk, Daniel Wollberg, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Nessler, Mrs. Hulsebeck, New-York; Miss Pauline Klenz, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wist, Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Titus Schmidt, Mrs. Catherine Rhomberg and four children, Miss Franciska Rhomberg, Dubuque, Iowa; F. J. Müller, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ebling and three children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hildesheim, Miss Emilie C. Schottler, Mrs. Schettler, Mrs. Babette Lochmann and one child, Miss E. Lamprecht and two children, S. Diamant, New-York; Mrs. Rosine Hartman and two children, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Pauline Stark, Corry, Pa.; Anton Hartmuller, Miss Rosa Heitmuller, Washington, D. C.; Louis Wampold, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. A. H. Achenbach, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. Ozenius, New-York; A. Samuelson, Louisville, Ky.; B. Lindauer, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. L. Ehrhart, Allegheny, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. George Kramer, Newark; Mr. Charles T. Seymour, Anson Iverson; Mr. and Mrs. L. Hardtmann, New-York; Miss Mathilde Drachmann, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert Ziegler, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Ziegler, Buffalo, N. Y.; Friedrike Wangen, N. Y.; Catharine [illegible], New-York; Mrs. Caroline [illegible]; [illegible], Buffalo, N. Y.; [illegible], Chicago, Ill.; H. Rothman, Cincinnati, Ohio; [illegible], Hoboken; Charles Mangemeyer and two children, [illegible] Knob, Mo.; Franz Adam, New-York; M. Dernburg, Chicago, Ill.; Carl Feldmer, Boston, Mass.; Adolph [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Blocher, Lewistown, E. H. Baldwin, Penn.; Wolfgang Reiser, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick Schüplin, St. Cloud; M. Silberstein, New-York; Norbert Richter, Cincinnati, Ohio; Philipp Hirsch, Boston, Mass.; L. Silberstein, New-York; W. Hartung, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Storch, N. Y.; John H. Trischhorn, Henry Briel, August Weinzer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Behle, Louis Behle, Charles Haase, Richmond, Va.; Julius Lowenstein, Baltimore, Md.; Henry White, New-York; Adolph Edward Nischang, Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Charles Passavant and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meyer, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Bockhoff, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. U. Bauer, California; S. Koepfle, Master S. Koepfle, Highland, Ill.; U. Rohrbach, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob Schmidt, New-Orleans; Henry Dillemann, Benjamin Markwell, New-York; Geo. Dotterweich and lady, Dunkirk, N. Y.; F. Fischer, Jefferson City; Wm. Behrhorst, Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Veidt, Auguste Vogt, G. W. Lemmer, Texas; Jacob Tanner and child, Child, Cincinnati; Mrs. Rautenberg and child, St. Louis; Geo. Kelteyer, New-Orleans; Isaac Sattle, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rath, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kramer, Miss Josephine Gut, New-York; Henrike Bicker, Detroit; Mrs. Catharine Gissemann, Dubuque; John Hord, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wurm and two children, New-York; Jacob Krohn, Freeport, Ill.; Louis Krohn, Cincinnati; Julius Haas, Rudolph Meuth, Dubuque; Mrs. B. Feldmann, Elizabeth Hintermann, F. Hanser, Anna Schwartz, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Stegmaier, New-York; Mrs. Anna B. Graf, New-York; Master Robert Graf, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. Wolf and three children, Lexington, Ky.; John Witte, California; Ludwig Schnepel, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. John Castelhun, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Louise Castelhun, St. Louis, Mo.; Bernhard Kuhn, Esq., Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Goldmann, Louisville, Ky.; Jonas Kaufmann, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Passavant and one child, St. Paul, Minn.; Conrad Stauf, St. Louis, Mo.; Gottlieb Lehre, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Caspar Gamm, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Coleil, New-York; Adolph Reis, New-York; Paul Zurn, New-York, and others in the steerage.

MAY 5.—*In the steamship Hermann, for Bremen.*—George Bartels, wife, three children and servant, Rev. J. P. Durbin and wife; J. P. Durbin, Jr., Mrs. Rosa Dejonge, Miss Julia Dejonge, H. Marcus and wife, Miss Clara Kapp, Mrs. Rosalie Hesslein, child and servant, all of New-York; J. Mahler and wife, Milwaukee; F. Lindemann, Cincinnati; J. Dejonge and family, S. Benedicks, L. A. Freund, seven children and servant, C. B. Wintter, Carl Worms, A. Blumenthal, J. A. Blumenthal, Rev. C. F. E. Stohlmann and lady, Miss Catharina Stohlmann, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blum, Mrs. A. Schneyder, Miss A. W. Schneyder, Mr. and Mrs. Otto C. Muller, New-York; Paul Lachmann, August Torre, Mexico; Col. Chas. Wilhelm, Philadelphia; J. W. Lehmkuhl, St. Charles, Mo.; J. L. Eichberg, Darmstadt; Dr. Raue and son, Philadelphia; C. Guttschow, Yokohama; Elis. Zenke and son, W. Drechsler, J. W. Pope, J. Huntenburg and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Feldmann, R. Bernloock, St. Louis; Mrs. Emmie Heins and son, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mina Albrecht, H. Witte, Mrs. Eva Scharlich, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hartmann and children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Moller, Mr. Fr. A. Bridgemann, New-York; Mr. J. Schreiner, St. Louis; Henry Witschief, John Witschief, J. Ellon and son, M. C. Docher, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Lammermann and children, D. Latjens, J. D. Gruber, J. E. Ehlert, Mr. and W. Kester and three children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rudin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Breidenstein and children, New-York; Jos. Muller, Indiana; H. Seibert, Illinois; M. L. W. Mertens and family, New-York; Mr. Brunner, New-Orleans; Mrs. Eliso Poige, Mrs. Julie Tietjon, Mrs. Lina Matern, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Marcus and children, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Fannie Wendel and child, Miss Kate Mangels, New-York; Henry A. Pfingst, Otto Dolfinger, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Chr. Bennecken, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schwack, New-York; Mrs. G. Wild and son, Milwaukee; Herm. Levi Hamilton, C. W.; Mr. Jäger, New-York; Ed. Schmidt, Milwaukee; P. Duclot, Mrs. F. Avot, P. Rime, New-Orleans; Mrs. S. Sudmann & child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Riede and children, Defiance, Ohio; Richard Dean, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Dr. Kissling, Mr. W. Zimmermann, Mrs. Th. Hauvand, Er. Lud. Hetry, New-York; Mrs. Elise Bores and child, Mrs. F. Nunnemacher, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kiffe, three children and servant, Mrs. H. Schmidt and 3 children; Mr. Herm. Timpken; Mr. H. Hulseberg and family, New-York; Mr. Herm. Klusmann, Hoboken; Mrs. M. Rohrsceed, Mrs. Elise Wolf and child, New-York; Jacob Richards, H. Neidhardt, Baltimore; Phil. Wenzel, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eckhardt and 3 children, Baltimore; D. Klugmann, Albany; Barney Geeman, Defiance, Geo.; George Wild, Baltimore; George Weber, Lykens Penn.; S. R. Blum, Lykens, Penn.; John Wragg, Canadensis, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomssen, Miss Thomssen, Milwaukee; F. Willius, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. A. M. Weiss, Altona, Penn.; Mrs. Charlotte Buchholz and child, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. L. Bohler, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Bohler, Philadelphia; S. S. Sigismund, New-York; E. Block, Baltimore; W. Balthasar, Buffalo; Mrs. T. Williams and son, New-York; George Oswald, C. J. Viveroux, Texas; A. Block, Baltimore; B. Wassmer, Milwaukee, and 171 in steerage. Total, 386.

MAY 5.—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool.*—Misses Hannah and Jane Wright, Mrs. M. A. Alboni, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Peychoud, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. E. J. Watson, Miss Cook, Mrs. Walker and infant, Richard Batey, Theo. Donaldson, James Sleeman, Antonio Ochoa, James Wilson, W. Bayle, T. H. Cook, Dr. Pennell, Richard Rhodes, James Mahood, Louis Vertun, Mrs. Vertun, 2 children and infant, Charles Stephen, John Rushmer, F. Hatley, Mrs. Hatley, Wm. Boyd, Thomas Wall, Samuel Boag, Walter Lifter, Mr. Docher, J. De Yarragurre, R. G. Trelles, W. Harrison, H. Giles, Mr. Hall, wife and 2 children, J. Precios, J. Hirsch, Mr. Case, L. Ballou, wife and child, Frances Colton and wife, O. M. Spencer, wife and 4 children, Miss Ida De Steigner, and others in steerage.

MAY 5.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Austin Baldwin and wife, U. S. Commissioner to Austrian Exhibition; Mrs. McGinness, M. McGinniss, Mrs. Flannigan, Philadelphia; P. Jowellis, Juan Moliner, Havana; E. Curtis, New-York; Geo. A. Thomson, wife and child, Misses Ann and Jane Thompson and servant, Mrs. Wright, Chicago; James Robb, wife and 2 children, Charleston, S. C.; B. Arney, M. B. Wallen, W. F. Cashman, Hon. Ed. Lawless, Capt. Cragg, Mrs. Susanna Harrison; A. M. F. Watson, Miss Lillie A. Watson, Elizabeth; P. C. Rusk, New-York; David R. McKee, James Kennedy, W. H. Trowbridge; Mrs. Thomas Irwin, L. Eibot, St. Louis; Maj. G. A. Magruder, Jr., of Virginia; Mr. Denoore and wife, Dr. Homkenius and wife, M. D. Schloss and wife, Capt. Harris, Thomas Irvin and son, J. H. Phillips, of England; Chas. Varner and wife, Mrs. Chapman, of New-York; Mr. Davis, A. D. Mulford, Chas. Brown, D. Y. G. Schmidt, William T. A. Key, Rev. Jno. McAnnay, James Russell, Rev. B. J. Douglas, Mrs. Corry, of Detroit; Mrs. Green, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Troutman and Miss Troutman, Miss Louisa W. Douglass, Miss Sarah Whittaker, Mr. Whellington, Rev. W. Saddards, Dr. Henry Clok, John Ross, all from Philadelphia; S. G. Stair, S. J. Gaylord, L. Leob, wife, 3 children and nurse, and J. Leob, of New-Orleans; Dr. Eagleton, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Page and 2 daughters, Mr. W. Young, of New-York; Dr. Evans, Royal Navy; Fred. Long, of South America; Mr. Geo. Taylor, Mrs. C. Davis, Wm. Brien, Hon. R. O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor, Detroit; Mr. J. De Nalloe and wife, Havana; C. D. O'Sullivan and wife, G. H. Norman, Rev. Dr. Regge, Rochester; Mrs. F. Landry and daughter, C. Selby, England; Mrs. McLain and son, Mr. Walker and wife, Detroit; Wm. McAlhin and wife, Cincinnati; S. Wittaker and wife; Mr. Cooper and wife, Mrs. Leshe and 2 children, Mme. A. P. Grow, Jas. Purcell, Dennis Halloran, M. O'Donnell, New-York; Henry Spullman, St. Louis; Richard Kelly, Post-office Department, Washington; Mr. T. F. Gerardin, H. M. Troomble, New-York; John Dunning, T. A. Dunning, Rev. Mr. Joos, Detroit; Rev. M. M. Murphy, Joseph Corno, Cuba; Mr. Morse, Montreal; Francis Lowe, Rev. J. H. Plowman, wife, 2 children and nurse, Toronto; Wm. and John Richards, Pittsburgh; H. B. Ciribone, Mr. O. P. Grady, B. Amy, John Clyne, New-York.

In steamship Lafayette, for Brest and Havre.—Mr. Blondel, Minister to Belgium, at Mexico, Don José M. Michelence, late civil Governor of Havana, lady, child and servant, Gen. A. C. Myers, New-Orleans, Mr. Antonia Herriea, Count of Giracca, lady, 2 children, secretary and servant, Bishop Dubois, Galveston, Texas, Grand Vicar Foussillon, New-Orleans, Mrs. Robt. M. McLane, 2 Misses McLane, Mr. Urquhart, Mrs. Urquhart, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Slocum, Miss Slocum, New-Orleans, J. M. McKay, Miss Emily McKay, Miss Sarah McKay, Miss Eliza McKay, New-York, Dr. L. T. Warner, New-York, Mrs. McDowell, 2 maids, New-York, Mrs. Gen. L. Lawton and 3 children, Miss L. Lawton, Miss E. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. Byron Sherman, New-York; Mr. Richard A. Schmale, Mrs. Lecoutenk, 3 children and servant, Miss Robert, New-York; Mr. M. Barnenale, Mr. De Cayles, Robert S. Downing, Julius Forstman, Charles Forstman, Cady Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, New-York; Miss Davenport, New-Haven; Miss Wheeler, New-York; R. C. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss C. I. Baker, Philadelphia; Wm. F. Moller, Mrs. Wm. Moller, Miss Moller, New-York; E. F. Spaulding, Chas. W. Hennard, Boston; John Jex, Mrs. Jex, New-York; Rene Delfrit, Mrs. Delfrit, New-Orleans; F. O. Wellman, New-York; Samuel Block, Henry S. Lefmann, J. J. Hansen, N. Y.; Mr. H. Frellson, Miss Johnson, New Orleans; Mr. J. Dreyfus, Mrs. Dreyfus, Mrs. Teacle, child and servant, Mr. E. Sparrow and child, Mr. C. H. F. Ahrens, New-York; Mr. C. Couteux, New Orleans; Mr. F. De Bary, Mr. N. Sherwood, New-York; Mr. A. G. Behrling, New-York; Mr. Chas. Waaner, New Orleans; Miss Onaffart, Mr. Sillian, Mrs. Sillian, two children and two servants, Mr. L. Gallet, Mr. L. D. Newall, New-York; Mrs. H. A. Raynor and two children, Mrs. McPurdy, New-York; Mr. G. Lebesque, Mrs. Lebesque, Mr. F. Lebesque, New Orleans; Mr. Frederick Van Schraeder and three children, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. G. Diehl, New-York; Mr. B. Veip, Mrs. Veip, Miss A. Veip, Miss M. Veip, Miss L. Veip and three Masters Veip and servant, New-York; Mr. X. Weissenbach, New Orleans; Mr. Joseph Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosenthal and three children; Miss Rosenthal, New York; Mr. Frank Benton, Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Gerson, Mrs. Gerson, J. H. Godwin, Jr., S. Levy, Mrs. Levy, two children and servant, New-York; Miss Nannie Coleman, St. Louis, Mo.; Felipo Aeanjo, Cuba; Mr. Ramon, Fernandez Somellera, Mrs. Somellera, four children and servant, Mexico; J. Bruhl, Mrs. Bruhl, four children and three servants, New-York; Suan Antonio de Aquirra, Mrs. Aquirra, son and servant, Cuba; A. Marks, L. Levy, New-York; Raymond Armagnac, R. C. Herquez, Spain; Mrs. H. Hirschfield and child, New-York; José de Songar, Spain; Mr. Lesassier, Cuba; Mrs. Colonel Long, New-York; Mr. Edward Fixary, Mrs. Fixary, New-Orleans; P. Vallie, Mrs. Vallie, Mr. Bailley, New-York; Mrs. Esperandieu and two daughters, Miss Postle, Tennessee; Chas. Sarrazin, France; J. Douglas, New-York; Polores Cahn, Eugene Manthone, Charleston, S. C.; Louis Fageol, New-Jersey; Joseph Fleck, Mrs. Fleck and three children, Brooklyn; Mr. Rivers, Mrs. Rivers, New-Orleans; James Bauron, Mrs. Bauron and child, Miss Eliza Mayrote, New-York; N. Albert, Mrs. Albert and child, Cape Girardeau; Dr. Bonesac, Mr. Morisi, New-Orleans; Dr. Coblent, M. Levy, B. Lavison, Alex. Wach, New-York; H. Galopean, France; Joseph Thro, B. Kolb, Mrs. Kolb, M. A. Shaler, Elmira, N. Y.; Louis Canot, New-York; Mrs. Avillier, Staten Island, N. Y.; Mr. S. Fransioli, Mr. J. Fransioli, Mrs. C. Fransioli, Miss Bertha Fransioli, France; Mrs. Baron, New-Orleans; Mrs. G. Albus, Mrs. L. Smith, New-York; Augustin Ferossi, Austria; Michael Klein, St. Louis, Mo.; Jules Datertee, Henry Nean, Mrs. Nean, Miss Tibeau, New-Orleans; N. Delgado, Mrs. Delgado, R. M. Delgado, New-York; Mr. Horan, Mr. Mann, Texas; Mr. De Lange, Samuel Lamb, Albert Gwig, Mrs. Giobie, New-York; Senor St. Anatholio, Paoli Riggi, Italy; Antonio Moreno, Mexico; Francisco Paldor, Cuba; Miss Maurice, Louisiana; Aloise Holinger, J. B. Bail, J. P. Ferran, Louis Long, Joseph Geurck, M. A. Brantley, all of New-York; Abbe Moitrier, Francis Martin, Antony Boreas, Claude Jacef, Victory, France—total, 163.

MAY 5.—*In steamship Malta, for Liverpool.*—Capt. and Mrs. Montmorency, England; Mr. and Mrs. Morrise and 3 children, New-York; General James Watson Webb, with 2 children and servant, United States Minister to Brazil; Lady Michel and 2 servants, England; Mr. Lane, England; Mr. R. W. Wyrum, England; Mr. C. J. Hurd, New Orleans; T. D. Horrett, New-York; Mrs. Taylor Mrs. L. Alcus, Mrs. Lechleaskin, New-Orleans; Mr. W. H. Courteny, Georgia; H. R. Davis, England; A. Portugal, California.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—P. Cuppen, F. J. McCall, C. Stearns, wife and infant, F. A. Lewis, W. C. Lewis, W. R. Stearns, J. B. Cook, A. Heisman, H. H. Kuhn, James Ryan and wife, Henry Williamson, H. D. Law and three children, J. Stearns, J. Mamlok, Miss Wilson, J. E. Parsons, C. R. Granger and wife, Mrs. J. Carter and son, N. Neely, J. Gardiner, Victor McFarlane, J. T. Gibson, W. H. Cromark, B. Worthson, E. McMichael, L. Ganahant, B. Bianoo, Lewis Sampson, T. Little, E. Glover, D. Oliver, R. Thatcher, T. B. Thayer, N. J. Calhoun, Charles R. Kamster, H. W. Mills, B. Kernsen, J. H. Gibson, John James, H. A. Farley, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Mariposa, for New-Orleans.—M. Morrison, E. W. Wilson, A. Steiner, S. Townsend, Campson, U. S. A., and servant; Mr. Ballertera, M. Echeverria, W. C. Kimball, E. G. Quincy, C. Weingart, Mrs. Knotts and 4 children, L. H. Jackson, Capt. M. Norton, Mrs. Isabella Smith, J. R. Loomis, S. R. Kathrens, G. B. Towey, Mme. Blanot, Mme. Bourgoise, Chas. Connat, Mrs. Winfred Forley, G. B. Forrester, Mr. Kline, Joseph Waterman and wife, H. Brooks, E. C. Mazanello, Douglas Jones, D. O'Leary, E. A. Kerrins, David Metcalf, Mr. Majour, Mme. Gur and son, Joseph Cambria, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—T. J. O. Dorchue, Jos. Riley, F. D. Cordes, A. S. Collins, O. Gomme, W. T. Livingston, Dr. P. L. McBurbank, H. W. Emmet, R. N. Ellis, J. McKay, F. G. Forham, J. Nichols, Mrs. P. Messolowsky and child, M. D. Gortatowsky, H. Cruie, R. Lippman, A. R. Cowdrey, P. Berance, wife and six children, Louis Levy, John Mothner, John Trainer, Maj. Hudson, Dr. Parrish and lady, R. M. Carrol, Mrs. Jotman, Mrs. Summis and servant, G. M. Holst, S. H. Eckman, E. J. Hilton and lady, W. R. Clark, J. P. Thompson, E. P. [illegible], Rev. R. Graham, Miss Susan Hunt and servant, T. J. Revere, R. Taylor, J. R. Booth, Thomas Anderson, Edwin Shead, Daniel Dumphy, A. McGrander, Albert Dame, H. R. Phillips, Wm. Davis, H. Jennings, S. E. Cruft, R. R. Dupont, F. Sancho, T. J. Humphrey, H. Camp, and 22 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 5.—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.*—John Partridge, Henry J. Appleton and lady, Henry Appleton, James Fowler and lady, James Fowler, Jr., J. Walker, lady and family, Miss C. Bomar, James Brallsmalan and lady, Miss Oleaver, Miss Aitken, Miss C. McCracken, Mrs. R. McKelvel, Miss Agnes Taelman, Miss Mary Powell, Miss Annie Ritchie, Miss Jane Mitchell, Miss Mary Cromer, John Walker, David Walker, Robt. Dalrymple, A. Evans, Joseph Collins, Alex. J. Murray, John Savage, Thos. H. Dobbs, John Cook, Joseph Lang, John Atkinson, John and James McCabbin, D. Peters, Gordon McIntosh, and 434 in the steerage.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—S. Biggs, A. M. Harhill, Mr. Robbins and 2 children, A. A. Kear, E. G. Brown, Josiah W. Graham, Mr. Hains, Miss Janney, Mr. Wheeler and wife, and 4 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 53	Sun sets	7 01	Moon rises	12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 06	Gov. Island	12 53	Hell Gate	2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 5.

Cleared.

Steamships E. B. Hale, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Malta, (Br.,) McCauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Virginia, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Fah-Kee, Sterling, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Ladona, Hovey, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Sheridan, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Bowes, Langley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; New-York, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Barks Harriet, Hesstoop, Charleston, Ruger Bros.; Rapid, (Br.,) Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; J. S. Holbrook, Brown, Havre, Brett, Son & Co.; Francis Bourneaaf, (Br.,) Perry, Quebec, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Auguste, (Russ.,) Gradberg, Cronstadt via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Margaretha Blanca, (Pruss.,) Houter, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Zircon, (Br.,) Prentice, Kingston, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Branch, (Br.,) Card, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; S. Smith, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. Croix via Bangor, Peniston & Co.; Braide, (Swed.,) Lund, Stockholm, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; W. H. Harris, (Br.,) Card, Demerara via Wilmington, N. C., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Isabella Jewett, Smith, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Altavela, Reed, Wilmington, J. L. Hathaway.

Schooners Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Uriah & Tobatha, Cranmer, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Athlete, (Br.,) Cousins, Digby, Brett, Son & Co.; Ada Ames, Menston, Boston, J. S. Ingraham; W. Carroll, Colsen, Bucksport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Albert Thomas, Van Brunt, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Waite Sea, Lee, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. E. Turner, Camp, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Virginia, Close, Demerara, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Joseph & Franklin, Hawkins, Richmond, Va.; Col. Ellsworth, Robinson, Gloucester, B. J. Wenbdrg; Idaho, Ellis, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Alice Flora, (Br.,) Knowles, Kingston, Ja., B. J. Wenberg.

Sloops W. D. Mangum, Cummings, Taunton, G. N. Stranahan; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport; Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow April 21, with mdse. and 484 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales during the latter part of the voyage.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, New-Orleans April 26, with mdse. and passengers to D. N. Carrington. Has had strong N. & N. W. winds the entire passage.

Steamer Louisa Moore, Wooster, Beaufort, N. C., 72 hours, with cotton, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. 3d inst., exchanged signals with schr. Lovett Peacock, bound N.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool March 19, with mdse. and 614 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had five deaths during the passage—three children and two adults. April 8, lat. 44, lon. 39 34, was in co. with ship America, for New-York.

Ship Loreley, (Norweg.,) Marcussen, Leghorn 68 ds., with marble and rags to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Free Trade, (of Boston,) Foster, Sagua La Grande 12 ds., with sugar to James Henry.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Havana April 21, with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has had rough weather during the passage.

Bark Quickstep, (Br.,) Foster, Matanzas April 22, with sugar, &c., to Wm. Watts. Experienced very severe weather; lost sails, &c.; in the Gulf Stream, saw some molasses hogsheads, supposed to have been part of a vessel's deck load.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) Wallace, Aux Cayes April 12, with logwood, Coffee, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co. April 28, lat. 34, lon. 73 30, encountered a heavy gale of wind from S. W. to N. W.; vessel hove to, when a heavy squall from N. W. threw the vessel on her beam ends, and was obliged to throw deck-load of logwood overboard to right her; since has had a continuation of N. W. gales; split sails, &c.

Brig Beaver, (Br.,) Crocker, Trinidad de Cuba April 18, with sugar and molasses to master. May 2, lat. 35 56, lon. 73 01, took a heavy gale from S. W., which shifted to the westward with a rough sea; lasted 24 hours.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa 17 ds., with mdse to Devale & Co. Left no American vessels in port.

Brig Cosmopolit, (Dan.,) Roose, Porto Cabello March 13, via New-Orleans April 12, with coffee, &c., to order.

Brig Julia, (of New-London,) Smith, Frontera 20 ds., with mahogany to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Elizabeth, Lockwood, Galveston April 11, with salt to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. April 26, off Double-Headed Shots, saw ship Uncle Joe, standing N.

Schr. Eveline, Powell, Cedar Keys, Fla., 13 ds., with cedar and cotton to Hodgkiss, Scott & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. E. C. Knight, (of Camden,) Hughes, Brazos 23 ds., with wool and hides to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. C. W. Brewster, Howes, Gloucester, via New-Haven.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Haskell, Jeremie, Hayti, April 19, with logwood to Metcalf & Duncan. Saw a vessel going in, supposed to be the brig Simeon, from New-York.

Schr. Jane Emson, Emson, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Jamestown, Magee, Philadelphia 60 hours, for New-Haven, and proceeded.

Schr. Charles Bentley, ——, Fall River.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, Allemania, Lafayette, Erin, City of London, Malta, Fah-Kee, Quaker City, Rover, Virginia, Sheridan, Mariposa, Huntsville, Gen. Barnes, San Salvador, Charles W. Lord, Hatteras, Niagara, Louisa Moore.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Roseway, Bell, from St. Jago de Cuba, below Baltimore, fell in with, March 20, on the outward passage, lat. 30 44, lon. 70 53, a raft of planks, lashed and spiked together, having apparently been put together to save shipwrecked passengers.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta C. Small—bark, from Boston for Cienfuegos, May 2, lat. 40 40, lon. 69.

Briarly—Br. brig, from Belize, Hond., for Liverpool, 20 ds. out, May 1, lat. 33 14, lon. 75 35.

E. Chultz—bark, from New-York for New-Orleans, April 27, lat. 32 41, lon. 73 51.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 5.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York.

Also arr. steamer Blackstone, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 3.—Arr. schrs. Sidney C. Tyler and Trade Wind, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Isabel Blake, from Boston, for Washington, D. C.; M. V. Cook, from do. for Philadelphia; Charles C. Paige, from Salem for do.; Wm. Arthur, from Portland for do.; Romp, from Lubec for Alexandria; Cosmos, from Rockland for New-York; Sarah Buck, from Calais for Providence; Marietta, from New-Bedford for Rockland; Laconia, from do. for Saco, with loss of main boom.

May 4—Arr. brig Whitaker, from Elizabethport for Boston; schrs. Harvest, from do. for do.; Loretta Kahn, from Portland, Conn., for do.; James Porter, from Boston for Philadelphia.

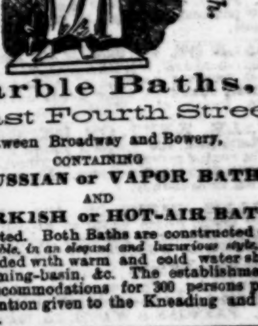
Sld. brig Whitaker and schrs. Trade Wind and Sidney C. Tyler.

Foreign Ports.

At Jeremie, Hayti, April 19, Haytien brig Constantine, to proceed to Miragoane to load for Boston; schrs. East Wind, Sparks, just arr. from Boston; and Clara, for New-York in 10 days.

At Trinidad de Cuba, April 18, barks Casco, Gardiner, for New-York; Mary Bentley, Clark, for do.; brigs Neponset and Surf, for New-York, and C. V. Williams, for Philadelphia; also, brig Udola, for New-York.

Dr. GUTMANN'S

RUSSIAN  TURKISH

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 313, May 5, 1866.

51, 58, 15, 11, 20, 63, 59, 67, 55, 26, 29, 33, 72.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 314, May 5, 1866.

49, 22, 73, 24, 31, 38, 55, 33, 4, 25, 40, 57, 58.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 213, May 5, 1866.

56, 1, 9, 6, 11, 77, 21, 65, 22, 3, 18, 49, 47.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 214, May 5, 1866.

51, 25, 14, 35, 39, 64, 20, 16, 7, 58, 76, 33, 8.

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